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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 June 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

U.S.-SOVIET MILITARY CONFRONTATION IN NORTHEAST ASIA

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 15, 9 Apr 84 pp 6-7

[Article by Dong Xiang [5516 0686]: "U.S.-Soviet Military Confrontation in Northeast Asia"]

[Text] On 21 March, just at the height of the United States-South Korean joint military exercises "Spirit of Cooperation--1984," a Soviet nuclear submarine that was monitoring the maneuvers collided with the U.S. aircraft carrier "Kitty Hawk" in the Sea of Japan. Coming after the shooting down last year of a Korean civilian aircraft by the Soviets, this affair again caused an uproar in the international press. There is the general uneasy feeling that the Soviet Union and the United States are stepping up their struggle and moving toward a more serious military confrontation in this region, thereby increasing the threat to the peace and stability of the area.

Background of the Intensified Struggle

In the last few years, each of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, proceeding from considerations of their own global strategies, have come to attach more and more importance to the Asian-Pacific region. There are military and economic factors that form the background of the fierce struggle in which they are now engaged.

From the viewpoint of military strategy, we see that since the latter part of the 1970's, the Soviet Union, taking advantage of America's decline in national strength after the Vietnam war, vigorously strengthened its military power in the Far East and resolutely pursued a strategy of southward expansion. Its support of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea gave it a chance to gain user rights to such bases as Cam Ranh Bay, Da Nang and other places and in one stroke to extend the eastern line of Soviet strategic deployment down into the South China Sea, close to the Strait of Malacca. This strategic southward movement of the Soviet Union is not only a military threat to America in the western Pacific and the security structure of U.S. allies in the region but also threatens the shipping lane between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean for America and particularly for Japan, for which it is a lifeline. Even more important is the fact that by obtaining the advanced bases in Vietnam, the Soviet Union has strategically linked the Asian-Pacific region with its flanks in Europe and the Middle East, thus strengthening its two-front combat

deployment and giving it a positional advantage in its struggle with the United States. This adds to the importance of the Asian-Pacific region in the U.S.-Soviet global struggle. It is precisely due to this situation that America abandoned its past idea of withdrawing its military forces from Asia to support the so-called "mobile strategy" in the Middle East and stepped up the pace of its military "return to Asia," with the intention of "swinging the horse round for a thrust at the enemy," regaining strategic superiority, wrecking the Soviet strategy of two-front deployment and checking any further Soviet expansion. As a result, the U.S.-Soviet struggle for strategic military superiority in the Asian-Pacific region has assumed an unprecedented intensity.

In the economic area, we see that the development of the Asian-Pacific region is proceeding at a rapid pace. The rate of its economic development exceeds that of all other areas of the world, and the proportion of its strength in the world economy is increasing continuously. During the period 1971-82, total exports in world trade tripled, while that of the Asian-Pacific area increased six times and now accounts for 17.4 percent of the total world export trade. Some economists in the West estimate that if this pace of development is maintained, the main focus of world trade will shift by the beginning of the 21st century from the Atlantic, where it has been for 200 years, to the Pacific Ocean. As Asia's economy rapidly develops, the focus of economic developments in the Soviet Union and the United States will also gradually shift toward the Pacific, and their economic relations with the Asian-Pacific region will gain more and more importance. In 1960, America's trade with the Asian-Pacific region amounted to only 65 percent of its trade with Europe. By 1982, the situation had turned around and America's trade with Europe was only 74 percent of its trade with the Asian-Pacific region. The Soviet Union's trade with the Asian-Pacific region also increased from 3.6 billion rubles in 1975 to 8.3 billion rubles in 1982, which is an increase of over 1.3 times. The abundant resources and great economic prospects of the Asian-Pacific region exert a powerful attraction for the Soviet Union and the United States. Today's intensified Soviet-American military struggle is, in long-range perspective, still a struggle for the important economic prospects of the area.

The Soviet-American struggle for Northeast Asia has become aggravated precisely because of their intensified struggle for the Asian-Pacific region. Geographically, Northeast Asia is close to the Far Eastern territory of the Soviet Union; the Japanese archipelago and the Korean peninsula lie around the Soviet Far East like a ring of encirclement. Here, through the Malacca Strait, the Tsugaru Strait and the Soya Strait is the only passage for the Soviet navy to the Pacific and also south to the Indian Ocean. If these straits should one day be closed, the Soviet Pacific fleet would become a "turtle in a jar." This is a fatal weakness in the Soviet strategy. Precisely because of its strategic position, Northeast Asia is being made one of the crucial areas by both the Soviets and the Americans. The United States intends to make Northeast Asia its first-line protective screen. By strengthening its military presence in this area and relying on its military alliance with Japan and South Korea, America hopes to encircle and bottle up the Soviet Union in its coastal waters and, if war should break out one day, to attack this weak spot of the Soviet Union, pin the Soviets down and have

bogged down in a two-front war, exposed to attack front and rear. The Soviets on the other hand think of upgrading their military strength and deployment as a means of wrecking the alliance between the United States and Japan and South Korea, breaking out of the American encirclement, continuing their southward expansion and, as a further step, linking up in a strategic deployment on two fronts, thereby reversing its own unfavorable strategic situation. It is for these reasons that both America and the Soviet Union increase their military preparations in the area of Northeast Asia.

Military Confrontations Are Increasing

In recent years the Soviets have been increasing and never relaxing their efforts at upgrading their military strength and deployment in the Far East. According to reports, the total Soviet military establishment in Asia has reached 1.3 million personnel with 2,200 military aircraft of all kinds and 1,000 armed helicopters. Of this military strength and weaponry, over 30 percent is deployed in the Soviet Far East. The increases in the strength of the Soviet Pacific Fleet are even more spectacular. Of large naval vessels alone, two aircraft carriers and several nuclear submarines have joined the fleet in recent years, a fleet that has become the most powerful in the entire Soviet Navy, comprising a total of over 600 ships of every type, among them over 170 major combat ships. The equipment of the Soviet East Asian military force has been greatly improved, and the disparity with the military equipment of its European troops had been further reduced. The ground forces are starting to be equipped with T-72 type tanks, and the air force has changed over to the third generation of fighter planes. The Soviets have also stepped up on an unprecedented scale and speed their Far Eastern nuclear establishment. The backfire bombers and SS-20 medium guided missiles, now deployed in this area, have a range of 4,000-5,000 km. They not only are a threat to many countries of this area but can carry out nuclear attacks against every American military base in the western Pacific. America too is increasing its military strength in Northeast Asia at an accelerated pace. American military personnel now stationed in Northeast Asia number almost 90,000 persons, accounting for two-thirds of all the American forces in the western Pacific. The strength of the Seventh Fleet has been rapidly increased, in major combat ships alone from 47 in the early 1980's to the present 57 ships. Among the newly added combat ships, there is the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson" and the battleship "New Jersey." The ground forces and 17 air force squadrons stationed in Japan, Okinawa and South Korea are now being rapidly modernized "to meet the needs of the 1990's." The nuclear strength of the American military forces in the western Pacific is also being continuously upgraded. In the B-52 strategic bomber squadrons stationed in Guam, all D-type aircraft have been replaced by G-types which can carry cruise missiles. From autumn 1982 on, America has added altogether three newly built trident submarines to its Pacific Fleet.

Simultaneously with the upgrading of military strength and deployment, there is also accelerated military activity by both sides in this area. The Soviet military forces every year hold large-scale maneuvers in the Far East. The ships of its Pacific Fleet regularly come and go in the waters of this area, passing through the major straits and sailing all over the waters of the

Pacific. The United States is gradually expanding its military activities to the coastal waters of the Soviet Union. In the 1970's, the main task of the American Pacific fleet was to protect the shipping lanes of the Pacific Ocean. Its ships avoided as much as possible sailing into Soviet coastal waters. Now attention is being focused on the Sea of Japan and the waters east of the Kamchatka peninsula, and one of the major ideas for its exercises is the closing of the Malacca, Tsugaru and other straits. In 1982, on different occasions, a squadron of nine aircraft carriers of the Seventh Fleet sailed into the Sea of Japan for joint exercises with the Japanese navy to test encirclement of the Soviet Pacific Fleet before it could reach the islands of Japan. Such frequent military activities by both sides often fill the air of the region with the smell of gunpowder.

Disquieting Factors Are Mounting

This tense military confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States hovers like a black cloud over Northeast Asia.

Out of concern for its own safety, Japan in recent years is continuously increasing its military strength and has strengthened its military alliance with the United States. The Soviet Union, out to disrupt the U.S.-Japanese alliance, has in the last few years stepped up its military pressure on Japan. By now it has stationed 1 rapid deployment infantry division of more than 13,000 personnel on 4 islands north of Japan. Soviet military aircraft frequently fly all around Japan on reconnaissance and exercise missions. Soviet submarines frequently lie submerged in the coastal waters of Japan, and the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that the missiles it has deployed in the Far East can render Japan into "one disaster area" within 3 minutes.

The Soviet-American military confrontation is also a factor of great anxiety for the Korean peninsula. The United States has made South Korea its bridgehead in Northeast Asia in the struggle against the Soviet Union. To consolidate this bridgehead, the United States has in recent years continuously strengthened its military forces stationed in Korea, has continuously provided South Korea with large amounts of military assistance and has continuously held large-scale joint maneuvers in order to raise the combat capability of the two allied forces. This has become an obstacle to the peaceful reunification of North and South Korea. The struggle in Northeast Asia between the Soviet Union and the United States is a major organic part of their struggle for world hegemony. How the situation in this area will develop will depend on the overall struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States, as it will in turn also directly affect the overall state of that struggle. It is possible to foresee that in the wake of the increasing intensification of the Soviet-U.S. struggle, the military confrontation in this area will see a further aggravation. The future development of the situation deserves close attention by all peace-loving people in Asia and in the world.

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CSO: 4005/583

GENERAL

BRIEFS

KIM IL-SONG IN CSSR--Prague, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Czechoslovakian leader Gustav Husak met with the visiting president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song here this afternoon. During the meeting, the two leaders pointed out that the visit of the Korean party and state delegation is an important milestone in the development of the relations between the two countries. It will help consolidate solidarity among socialist countries. The two leaders discussed international issues and bilateral relations. Meanwhile, Czechoslovakian Premier Lubomir Strougal and Korean Premier Kang Song-san held talks on a number of joint ventures between the two countries. [Text] [OW060855 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 6 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/381

UNITED STATES

DEFENSE SPOKESMAN SAYS U.S. TO PROTECT GULF ASSETS

OW082120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 8 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--The United States "would do all possible to protect U.S. assets and interests" in the Gulf region in the face of an Iranian threat to stop or search commercial vessels in the Strait of Hormuz, the U.S. Defence Department said.

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs Michael I. Burch said yesterday, "We would attempt to protect our assets and our vessels by appropriate means."

The Journal of Commerce has reported that "inspection squads" aboard Iranian ships will search for arms and spies bound for Iraq through the Strait of Hormuz "exclusion zone" declared by Tehran.

But Burch said he was speaking hypothetically and no attempts were reported to have been made to board or harass U.S. ships.

Earlier this week, three commercial ships flying the U.S. flag were in the Gulf, in addition to the four warships assigned to the Navy's Middle East force. The Pentagon disclosed recently that it is providing escort protection to tankers chartered by the U.S. Navy to pick up Gulf oil for the military.

When asked if U.S. forces would come to the defense of Kuwait if it was attacked, Burch said, "We feel a sense of responsibility and concern for the safety for all states in the region. And naturally we would like for the unpleasantness between Iran and Iraq to subside or cease."

Because of its closeness to Iran and Iraq, Kuwait is "perhaps more vulnerable ...than other states. But, certainly with modern weapons and air power, any state in that region would be threatened," he added.

Burch also said the USS America has joined its sister carrier, the USS Kitty Hawk, in the Arabian Sea for "routine" exercises.

CSO: 4000/382

NORTHEAST ASIA

NODONG SINMUN MARKS KWANGJU UPRISING DATE

OW181234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1139 GMT 18 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 May (XINHUA)--The newspaper NODONG SINMUN, in marking the fourth anniversary of the Kwangju uprising today, called on the South Korean people to wage a struggle for democracy and freedom and for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Four years ago today, hundreds of thousands of people in Kwangju, South Korea, rose up in mass protest against the rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Police moved in to suppress the protest and over 5,000 people were killed and more than 14,000 wounded in a matter of 10 days.

Pointing out that this uprising was a milestone in the South Korean people's struggle for democracy, the editorial called on the South Korean people and students to combine their struggle against the United States and for independence with the struggle against fascist rule and for democracy. The U.S. must be forced to withdraw its troops from South Korea so the country can be reunited through the joint efforts of Koreans living both in the North and South.

The local press today also widely reported developments in South Korea to mark the event.

Quoting sources from Seoul, a report said that some 5,000 students at Yonsei University yesterday staged a campus demonstration protesting the authorities' prevention of Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, from going to the campus to address a student rally organized to mark the event.

In trying to break up the police encirclement of the campus, students hurled stones in response to the tear gas canisters thrown at them by police. The skirmish reportedly lasted for several hours.

Similar demonstrations have also been held by hundreds of students at Kyonghi University for the last 2 days.

In another development, 23 South Korean dissidents issued a statement on Wednesday, demanding that the South Korean authorities rescind a decision banning close to 100 political activists from taking part in political activities.

The statement also demanded that the authorities drop their blacklist and stop spying on workers' activities. It also called for the reinstatement of journalists who have been dismissed from their posts because of their political activities.

The dissidents said if these demands are not met they will call for a boycott of the "parliamentary elections" scheduled for the end of the year.

CSO: 4000/383

NORTHEAST ASIA

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

OWO51138 Beijing XINHUA in English 1043 GMT 5 Jun 84

[By Li Tu]

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 June (XINHUA)--The struggle for democracy by South Korean students have been on the increase since it started in various forms early this year.

Radio broadcast from Seoul quoting police sources in that city said that in the first 5 months of this year, students from 35 universities were involved in 280 "anti-government" incidents with 250 of them taking the form of demonstration. These figures show that apart from public holidays, there were three "anti-government" incidents on an average a day during this period.

From early March, the beginning of the new school term, to mid April, students from 55 of the 99 universities in South Korea staged various forms of rallies and demonstrations. The number of "anti-government" incidents in the spring of this year increased by six times compared with that of the corresponding period of last year.

The student demands centered on the protection of their democratic rights. Angered by the suppressive activities of government detectives on school campuses, the students called for democratizing their school campuses so that normal life and academic endeavors could be carried on. As thousands of students have been disciplined or dismissed, many of whom were drafted into the army, the students demanded that all these measures be stopped and their academic rights be protected from being infringed upon. They were also concerned with social progress and national reunification, and urged the regime to abrogate all reactionary political measures and to democratize social life.

The students have won sympathy and support from various circles in South Korea. Former president of the "Shinmin" (New Democratic) Party Kim Yong-Sam highly praised their struggle as "a brave action." To support them, he once intended to address a student rally disregarding personal dangers but was stopped by the authorities. Human rights activists and religious leaders also expressed their solidarity in various forms with the students.

Student struggle in South Korea has been widely covered by foreign reporters accredited in Seoul, and aroused attention abroad. A 31 May AFP despatch said that now in Seoul, "anti-government" incident happens almost everyday at the universities. The Japanese press in particular has been giving prominence to the reports of student struggles in South Korea.

NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--An official economic delegation from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is due to arrive here on 12 June for a visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Coal. The delegation, led by External Economic Affairs Minister Chong Song-nam, will include Han Pong-chin, vice-minister of coal, and Kim Se-yong, vice-minister of resources exploitation. The visitors are expected to discuss with Chinese officials proposals for the cooperative construction of a coal mine in China. During their stay the Korean guests will visit mines in Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Hebei provinces. [Text] [OW091001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 9 Jun 84]

PYONGYANG RALLY MARKS UPRISING--Pyongyang, 18 May (XINHUA)--A mass rally was held here today in commemoration of the 4th anniversary of the people's uprising in Kwangju City, South Korea. Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, spoke at the rally. He lauded the Kwangju uprising for having opened up a new era in the struggle for salvation of the South Korean people. He called on the people in South Korea to fight more courageously for the restoration of national sovereign right and the realization of social democratization in South Korea. He stressed the need to struggle hard to obliterate the fascist laws and suppression organs in South Korea and to get the illegally arrested students and democrats released unconditionally. He said the most pressing issue for a solution of the Korean problem was to remove the danger of war, ensure a stable peace for a breakthrough in the reunification issue. Hwang Chang-yop appealed to the Korean compatriots both at home and abroad to close their ranks in their struggle for the materialization of the "tripartite talks" proposal. [Text] [OW181919 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 18 May 84]

TAXI DRIVERS STRIKE, DEMONSTRATE--Pyongyang, 6 June (XINHUA)--Taxi-drivers in Pusan City of South Korea have been on strike for days on end, demanding better working conditions, said the Korean Central News Agency today. More than 300 drivers in that city held a 4-hour-long demonstration yesterday, during which they stopped their taxis on the streets and destroyed more than 20 taxis. As a result the traffic nearby was jammed. The previous day, more than 1,000 drivers staged a demonstration lasting 5 hours, demanding existence rights and democratic rights. On 25 May, hundreds of drivers in Taijun City had a similar demonstration. The South Korean authorities clamped down on the workers and reportedly arrested about 10 demonstrators. [Text] [OW061348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 6 Jun 84]

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

OUTGOING PRC ENVOY--New Delhi, 8 June (XINHUA)--Outgoing Chinese ambassador to India Shen Jian paid a farewell call to Indian President Zail Singh today and had a friendly talk with him. The president said to the Chinese ambassador that "historically there have been traditional deep and close relations between our two countries. I hope the leaders of the two countries would make united efforts to further strengthen their relations." The president asked the ambassador to convey his regards to the president, the premier and other leaders of China. Shen Jian will leave his post for home next month. [Text] [OWO81914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 8 Jun 84]

GUERRILLAS AMBUSH TRUCK CONVOYS--Islamabad, 9 June (XINHUA)--The Afghan guerrillas have scored a series of successes recently in their guerrilla war against the Soviet-Karmal troops in many parts of the country. The "Afghan press" agency reported today that the Mujahideen guerrillas have killed 64 enemy soldiers during their recent operations in Bulakh and Juzan Provinces bordering on the Soviet Union. On 23 May, a Soviet military convoy was blasted by mines planted by the Mujahideen as it was moving from the sub-divisional headquarters of Chaharek to Mazar Sharif, capital of Bulakh. As a result, three tanks were destroyed and two trucks fell into a deep ravine, with seven Soviet soldiers being captured. On the same day, the Mujahideen force attacked a Soviet-Karmal contingent near Pulnoe on the Sheberghan-Mazar Sharif Highway. Seven military vehicles including an oil tanker were destroyed and more than 20 enemies were killed or wounded. In Qandahar Province, the Mujahideen ambushed a Soviet-Karmal military convoy on 22 May, destroying a tank and two trucks and killing the soldiers on board. Meanwhile, an army major of the Karmal regime defected to the Mujahideen with three soldiers. In a guerrilla raid on 27 May, four Karmal troops were killed while on guard duty at a cattle farm in Zabul Province. [Text] [OWO92309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 9 Jun 84]

MUJAHIDIN ATTACK SOVIET AIRBASE--Islamabad, 10 June (XINHUA)--The Bagram Airbase with the largest concentration of the Soviet Airforce in Afghanistan experienced the biggest ever attack by the Mujahidin on the night of 4 June, according to a report from Afghanistan reaching here this afternoon. The report circulated by the Islamic alliance of Afghan Mujahidin said that a large number of Soviet MIG fighters and helicopters at the airbase were destroyed. The airport terminal and other important installations were severely damaged as the result of heavy strikes by short-range surface-to-surface rockets and medium mortars. Some rockets landing on the hostels of the Soviet Airforce personnel also killed and wounded a large number of Soviet pilots and officers. The airbase

has been out of operation thus far. The Bagram Airbase located 50 kilometers north of Kabul is the most important one of the Soviet Airforce in Afghanistan from which Soviet planes take off for air strikes on Afghan Mujahidin positions in the surrounding provinces. [Text] [OWL01722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 10 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/387

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BELGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY STATEMENT--Brussels, 29 May (XINHUA)--Belgian Communist Party Chairman Louis Van Geyt declared at a press conference here today that his party demands that the government give up the installation of 48 U.S. nuclear missiles in Belgium. He presented a three-point proposal to the government: First, the government should abstain from any decision to place missiles in Belgium so long as there is hope to lead to a process of negotiation conducive to reducing nuclear arms by the East and the West. Second, the Belgian Government suspend the preparations for installing 48 U.S. missiles at the military base in Florennes. Third, according to a motion of the senate in December 1983 the government should propose to the countries concerned, of the East and the West, to create conditions for new talks while halting the deployment of nuclear weapons at the present level. Van Geyt stressed that the party would use various means at its disposal to draw attention to these proposals and, in particular, to the necessity of working energetically for easing a situation fraught with dangers. [Text] [OW301325 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 30 May 84]

IAEA BOARD OF GOVERNORS--Vienna, 6 June (XINHUA)--China, along with 12 others, was designated today as member of the next meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). A resolution to the effect was adopted today at an IAEA board meeting being held here. Under the regulations of the IAEA, only those countries who are most advanced in atomic technology, including the production of raw materials, can be designated as members, in fact permanent members, of the board of governors. The fact that China becomes a designated member so soon after its admission into the IAEA places it in the forefront of the most advanced in the peaceful use of atomic energy. The IAEA Board of Governors is composed of 35 member countries, with 13 of them being designated members. The remaining 22 members are to be elected at the annual IAEA general conference in September this year. [Text] [OWO61918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1703 GMT 6 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/385

EASTERN EUROPE

NOTED WORLD FIGURES DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

OW250913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 May (XINHUA)--Noted public figures of the world including former UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and former presidents and premiers began their 3-day deliberations on pressing international issues on the Brioni Islands today.

They are attending the second session of the Council for Interaction, an international organization which comprises Waldheim and former heads of state and government of 25 countries including former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, former Argentine President Arturo Frondizi, former Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo, former Romanian Premier Manea Manescu and former Hungarian Premier Jene Fok.

The main topics of the session are the world's debt problem, international trade, aid to least developed nations and world peace, security and disarmament.

Addressing the opening session, Yugoslav President Veselin Djuranovic pointed out that the most pressing task in the world today is to find a way out in face of the international situation which is deteriorating to a critical point.

He said inter-bloc rivalry, power politics, intervention, the arms race, crisis spots in various parts of the world, world economic crises and the gap between developed and developing countries are the main cause of the crisis in detente.

On international economic issues, he noted that the debt burden of developing countries has become one of the most serious problems in the world. Not only the interests of credit countries but also the needs for further economic development of developing countries should be taken into consideration in seeking solutions to the debt problem, he emphasized.

Upon his arrival on the Brioni Islands yesterday, Waldheim, chairman of the session, told the press that it is the view of the members of the Council for Interaction that the existing world economic and monetary relations should be restructured.

He said the relations between the two superpowers have been deteriorating seriously and they should resume negotiations to iron out their differences in the interests of world peace and security.

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

SOVIET MISSILE STAND SUPPORTED--Sofia, 18 May (XINHUA)--Hungarian and Bulgarian leaders have reaffirmed their support for the Soviet counter-measures taken after the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. But they believed it is still possible to make a turn from confrontation to a policy of detente and cooperation. Their view was made known here today in a communique issued after Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar ended his 2-day visit to Bulgaria yesterday. Noting that "the present international situation is both complicated and tense," the communique blamed the United States and NATO for trying to seek military superiority. "The arms race has reached a new stage following the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in some of the Western European countries," it said. The communique said that "earnest and serious talks should be held so as to reach agreements to mutually guarantee the security of all the countries concerned." [Text] [OW190525 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 19 May 84]

FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH GDR--Berlin, 2 June (XINHUA)--Korean and Democratic German leaders Kim Il-song and Erich Honecker signed here Friday a 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation calling for better ties in areas including economy, science, culture, sports and tourism. Kim Il-Song arrived here 29 May after a 3-day visit to Poland and a 5-day visit to the Soviet Union. The 11-article treaty called for efforts to "support the people's struggle to defend world peace and security," and to develop relations with countries of different social systems under principles of peaceful co-existence. Referring to the situation on the Korean peninsula, the treaty demanded a withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea along with their nuclear weapons and a replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement. On the West Berlin issue, the treaty said "West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will not be ruled by it in the future, either, according to the four-way agreement dated 3 September 1971." [Text] [OW021734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 2 Jun 84]

KIM IL-SONG CONCLUDES GDR VISIT--Berlin, 2 June (XINHUA)--General Secretary of the Korean Workers' Party and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-Song concluded his 5-day official, friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Germany. He was seen off at the railway station by GDR party and state leaders Erich Honecker, Willi Stoph and others as well as thousands of Berlin citizens. It is learnt that Kim Il-song will spend the weekend in the southern GDR city of Dresden before proceeding to Czechoslovakia on 4 June. [Text] [OW030226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0155 GMT 3 Jun 84]

ZHAO COPENHAGEN PRESS CONFERENCE--Copenhagen, 8 June (AFP)--China would have the right to station troops in Hong Kong after it resumed sovereignty over the British crown colony in 1997, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang reiterated here today. Speaking at a press conference, Mr Zhao said sovereignty included both foreign policy and national defence. Asked about the risk of Western "contamination" from Hong Kong to the People's Republic once the colony had been reabsorbed, the Chinese Government leader said his country had taken measures to prevent "unhealthy things from spreading." Mr Zhao expressed the belief that the majority of Hong Kong's residents were in favour of having China resume sovereignty over the city. "But I can't guarantee there won't be any resistance," he added. On recent press rumours that China planned to re-open the Shanghai stock market, which was closed in 1949, the Chinese premier said he would not rule out the possibility, but that the idea had not been under study as yet. In a speech during a government dinner in his honour tonight, Mr Zhao expressed understanding for European fears with respect to the nuclear arms race between the two superpowers and said that China wished a total ban on nuclear weapons, and supported all initiatives that could lead to disarmament and eliminate the threat of nuclear war. Mr Zhao is in Denmark for a 2-day official visit, as part of a six-nation European tour. [Text] [NC082205 Paris AFP in English 2148 GMT 8 Jun 84]

FORMER SOLIDARITY LEADER ARRESTED--Warsaw, 10 June (XINHUA)--Polish authorities said Sunday that they had arrested Bogdan Lis, a key leading member of the banned Solidarity Trade Union. The arrest of Lis in the city of Gdansk was announced by the Polish news agency PAP and the state television Sunday night. However, no details of his arrest were disclosed. Lis, a former member of the Polish United Workers' Party, had been in hiding since martial law was declared in the country in December 1981. PAP said, "Bogdan Lis was a member of the former Solidarity National Commission and a member of Solidarity's underground temporary coordinating committee." The direct reason for the arrest was not known. It is believed that the action is aimed to discourage support for solidarity's call on its members to boycott local elections in mid-June and the national assembly elections later this year. [Text] [OW110800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0643 GMT 11 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/384

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PARTY OFFICIALS EXPELLED, ARRESTED IN YUNNAN

OW120900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 12 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Several Communist Party officials in a chemical plant in southwest China's Yunnan Province have been expelled from the party or arrested, according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY.

Arrested were Miao Zhaotai, secretary of the plant Communist Party general branch, and Ji Xuemei, director of the plant. Zhou Yuwen, chief of the party general branch office, was dismissed from his post and expelled from the party.

According to a detailed report in the paper, they are among the "three types of persons" that the ongoing nationwide party consolidation deals with.

These types are those who rose to prominence through the counterrevolutionary cliques of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing, those who are seriously factionalist in their ideas, and those involved in beating, smashing and looting during the 1966-1976 "cultural revolution."

To isolate and expel these people is of crucial importance to the purification of the party which is one purpose of the current party consolidation, according to a party Central Committee decision adopted last October.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY and other newspapers have recently carried reports on expulsion of such people during the party consolidation.

The plant in question has 517 employees and produces 5,000 tons of synthetic ammonia annually. Most important positions were held by the three types of persons. The plant suffered a loss of four million yuan (about U.S.\$2 million) between 1973 and 1983 due to mismanagement.

Party Secretary Miao Zhaotai rose to prominence during the "cultural revolution." He shielded a number of bad people and installed them in important positions. Among them was Ji Xuemei, the director who had raped five women workers since 1975.

Miao also encouraged hooligans and shut his eyes to corruption among officials in the plant. Ninety-four employees, 14 of them party members, engaged in illegal activities.

Investigation of these people started last April. The leadership of the plant has been thoroughly reshuffled under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial government.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY also carries a note from the Central Party Consolidation Guidance Commission on the report. The note says that the problems of the plant were revealed much earlier. Solution of these problems was delayed due to bureaucracy by the competent department and party cadres. It also says that the danger of the "three types of persons" should not be underestimated. Prompt measures should be taken to reorganize party committees controlled by such people.

CSO: 4000/380

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENTS URGED TO EMULATE HUASHAN RESCUE TEAM

Editorial Issues Guidelines

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese, 26 Feb 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Launch Widespread Activities to Learn From the Huashan Rescue Team"]

[Text] The Department of Education and the Beijing Municipal Committee held a "meeting to report the heroic deeds of the Huashan Rescue Team" yesterday in the Great Hall of the People. Millions upon millions of college students and youths from every part of China gathered in front of the Hall and in front of television sets to listen to the report on the Huashan Rescue Team. This was a vivid and profound lesson in communist ideology.

After the meeting, the party and youth corps organizations, educational administration departments, and ideological and political work departments at each locality must make the best use of the situation to initiate and lead extensive activities among college students and youths to learn from the Huashan Rescue Team. The communist spirit of daring to stand up and fight and to sacrifice oneself for the people's welfare demonstrated by the Huashan Rescue Team must be broadly propagated and must develop among college students and youths.

While launching these activities, emphasis must be placed on guiding college students and youths in establishing a communist worldview and outlook on life so that they will learn to utilize the viewpoint of historical materialism, observe society and understand life. In this regard, the activity must be combined with study of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article "On the Question of Humanitarianism and Alienation" to arm the youths and college students theoretically. At the same time, we must guide them in focusing their thinking on practical matters: How should the individual's relationship with society and with the masses be correctly handled? What is the correct path of life? How should "the value of life" be correctly understood? How are today's young people to "become useful people", etc. We must also guide them in using the heroic deeds of the Huashan Rescue Team to criticize so-called "self design," "self contentment," "self perfection," "individual struggle," "subjectivity toward oneself, objectivity toward others" and other mistaken concepts of historical idealism. All of these, in summary, should stimulate them to study diligently specialized knowledge, to study assiduously professional techniques,

and to be courageous in climbing the peaks of science and technology under the guidance of the scientific worldview and outlook on life to meet the needs of China's socialist modernization and the worldwide "new technological revolution" and to make greater contributions to the motherland and the people.

In conducting these activities, we must guard against "going through the motions," engaging in formalism, and appearing enthusiastic on the surface while not solving actual problems. Therefore, we must take into account the ideological state of the particular school or unit and accordingly guide the young people in seriously discussing and solving one or two practical problems. Of course, not engaging in formalism does not mean shunning necessary formality. It is hoped that each locality can create and thoroughly develop lively and vigorous forms that match the characteristics of their youths.

We believe that the use of the heroic deeds of the Huashan Rescue Team by each locality and each school to carry out education in communist ideology for college students and youths can definitely produce many lively, concrete and fascinating experiences in ideological and political work.

Team Members Address Students

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by reporter Tang Xun [0781 2484]: "Reports by Delegates of the Fourth Army Medical College in Beijing and Tianjin Draw Strong Responses; A Surge to Learn From the Huashan Rescue Team Is Launched in the Colleges and Universities in the Capital"]

[Text] For days, delegates from the Huashan Rescue Team, students Wei Lanxin [7614 5695 2450] and Wang Xinyan [3769 2450 1365] from the Fourth Army Medical College, gave nine reports to college and university teachers and students in Beijing and Tianjin and to medical personnel in the capital. The reports were profoundly welcomed by the masses, who numbered more than 20,000 people. After the meeting, the students who delivered the reports held discussions with some of the students.

On the afternoon of February 22, comrades of the Huashan Rescue Team reporting group came to Qinghua University and Beijing University separately. As soon as they entered the gate, they were surrounded by enthusiastic fellow students, who then filled the upstairs and downstairs and the hallways of the auditorium to hear their report. Some students listened for more than two hours standing. During the report, the audience applauded over 20 times. The students were deeply moved, some to tears. Leading comrades of the two schools said that they had never seen college students behave so orderly and become so emotional during a speech.

After the meeting was over, many students crowded around the comrades of the reporting group and walked a long distance with them. Some handed notes to student Wang Xinyan of the Fourth Army Medical College expressing the highest respect for the Huashan Rescue Team and decided to undertake practical activities to emulate them. Two cadres from the general branch of the Youth Corps of Qinghan University's Computer Science Department presented some books on

self improvement for youths which were donated by students, and an emotionally charged letter, to Wang Xinyan of the Fourth Army Medical College to show that they want to establish a fraternal branch of the Youth Corps with them. A Beijing University student said during the discussion meeting: "Many fellow students brought books to the meeting. Look, I brought a novel by Romain Rolland. I did not think that the report would be so fascinating. Not only did I not read the novel, I have noted that none of the students around me was reading either."

The heroic deeds of the Huashan Rescue Team also moved more than 1,200 medical personnel in the capital. A nurse at the Jishuitan Hospital said emotionally after hearing the report: "This report is a profound and vivid lesson in communist medical morality. We must emulate the spirit of the heroes in paying full attention to serving the people, rectify our relationship with the patient and our attitude toward service, and improve service."

At present, an enthusiastic drive to emulate the Huashan Rescue Team has surged in the colleges and universities in the capital. Every school held a mobilization meeting during the first week after school opened. This activity was combined with study of Hu Qiaomu's article "On the Question of Humanitarianism and Alienation." The Beijing Normal University proposed the slogan "Wholeheartedly serve the people, be a college student like Zhang Hua". This activity will be launched during the third Socialist Ethics month, in March.

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CSO: 4005/478

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CANGZHOU DEPUTY SECRETARY TALKS ABOUT REFORM PROBLEMS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Zheng Xiting [6774 3556 0080], deputy secretary of the Cangzhou Prefectural Party Committee and commissioner of the Administrative Office of Hebei Province: "Difficulties and Happiness in the Course of Reform"]

[Text] Editor's note: This article, written by Comrade Zheng Xiting, which hits home on some problems encountered in reform, is worth study.

The Party Central Committee has repeatedly stated that in order to proceed with the four modernizations, it is necessary to carry out a series of reforms. Reform means to do away with the old and establish the new, to eliminate certain aspects and links existing in production relations and in the superstructure which are inconsistent with the improvement of production forces or with our economic foundation and to destroy the old ideas, methods and conventions which are harmful to opening up new prospects. In this respect, it requires the leading cadres at all levels to be bold enough to innovate, to have the courage to probe, to try constantly to understand new situations and dig into new problems and to adopt and develop new experiences and methods in keeping up with the actualities and the demands set on economic and social developments in accordance with the basic policy of the state. Many of our comrades are working this way. However, some comrades are accustomed to looking upon things and commenting on right and wrong in line with old ideas and old customs and ways. They treat reform with indifference and overcriticize it or even make cynical remarks. This is an conspicuous ideological trend in our cadre ranks at present. In carrying out party consolidation at this time, we must regard problems in this respect as an important factor in unifying our ideology and reflecting our workstyle for which we must conscientiously work out a solution.

Reform is a very important matter. The agricultural reform which we have accomplished was not easily won, and the industrial and economic reform is

imperative. At present, cadres at the prefectural and county levels have been readjusted, but reforms of organizations have not yet been carried out. This situation does not at all keep up with the construction of the four modernizations. The development of the production of commodities and of the economy has been hindered in many ways, for instance, in creating posts for specific persons, in people sitting idle without anything to do, in contradictions existing among units of the same nature and units operating locally without considering the whole system, in arguing back and forth, in the lack of communications among industrial and commercial concerns and various bureaus and companies and in obstructing each other. Comrades working in organization and personnel departments are terribly busy and tired. They have rendered meritorious services, but they are a little older and their cultural level is a little lower. In general, they have specifically engaged in "political work" for years. This situation must be altered. "The number of officials is not important. What is important is one's competence as an official." People who handle matters with regard to personnel do not have sufficient knowledge and who are limited by many restrictions are not able to discover talents. The fact that the work of organization and personnel departments is seriously not in line with that of the economic sector must be promptly turned around. It is impossible to do a good job in accomplishing the task of organizational reform if you deviate from or do not familiarize yourself with your work because you do not know what all walks of life do, if there are some things which must be done but nobody or no organization takes them up or if there is no longer anything to do in some organizations while a crowd of people are still there only to drink tea and chat with each other. The real ability and learning of a person are not always revealed in his files but in his performance. Likewise, one's attitude toward the lines, guiding principles and policies adopted since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee is not idle talk but depends mainly on what and how he did.

At present, the majority of our cadres have a desire for reform and for a new breakthrough. But reform is by no means easy. Reform does not give us ready food for the table. Since we do not have a ready model, we must create one. Of course, mistakes are hard to avoid and minor problems cannot help emerging. At present, there are those who are engaged in reform work and those who either look at or talk negatively about reform, or there are even those who specifically pick faults revealed in reform. Therefore, in doing something, there are always formidable obstructions in the way. For instance, in developing local industries, we have met with obstruction in questions such as gearing to the needs of the rural areas, adopting the method of processing to produce value-added products, developing commodity grain in Cangzhou and putting forward an idea of grasping industry in three different levels. The question of sending agrotechnicians, agronomists and this or that agrotechnical station to rural areas has also met with difficulties. Some veteran comrades have complained also and thus have put us in a very difficult position. Here, we sensed "a question of our attitude toward veteran comrades," which means that we probably "failed to pay our respects" to veteran comrades. In fact, emancipation of the mind has nothing to do with one's age. Some comrades are no longer young, but they are open-minded. Without their support, we may meet with even greater difficulties in reform. Frankly, for some work which itself is really regular work and not worth calling reform yet, such a minor

alteration still encounters difficulties. It is thus clear how powerful the obstruction caused by thinking in the old way is.

In reform, it is most difficult to choose a right person for the right job and it is even more so in appointing a new person to a new job. If a person of mediocre character and ability is picked, people will remain calm and tranquil; however, if a man of extraordinary ability is chosen, he will immediately become a subject of much discussion among the people with everybody eager to put in a word or even to carry out personal attacks. The reformer will soon become a "rogue." Once, an engineer was promoted to a leading position achieved considerable successes within 2 months after starting work. However, many "more experienced people" hated to see a person of his type and, therefore, waged attacks against him by picking only a few of his isolated words and phrases or did even not hesitate to create rumors to cause troubles. I am 51 years old this year. Ordinarily, I should not be regarded as inexperienced, yet my days have not been that smooth. I have heard a lot of rumors and slanders, but I never had time to pay attention to them. "Worms breed only after matter has started to decay, and a person is insulted only after he has insulted himself." I myself have never practiced unhealthy tendencies. Mistakes in my work are always corrected as soon as discovered. As for rumors and slanders, I can only "face the fearful with no fears and let the fearfulness disappear by itself."

People who want to stick to the old situations are prone to rely on the erroneous "leftist" ideology and methods. Some of them may even go further to rely on relations with others. This is quite a resistant force. As a commissioner, I want to accomplish projects. To run the county hospital well is the fourth project in which I started by eliminating those who did nothing but were still on the payroll. Some comrades say that, in so doing, a lot of people may be offended and thereby create an antithesis, and as a result, it will be difficult for you to hold long the position as commissioner. I just do not care. If I could not do something substantial, I would rather quit my job. If I could do something meaningful, I could lose my job. Where must I stand? I think this is a decision to be made by the party. What am I afraid of?! A deputy physician-in-charge in the prefectural hospital who is more than 60 years old lives in a small unit with only one and a half rooms on the third floor with three generations of his family. And there is no heating in the unit. If the living conditions of these intellectuals remain as they are, we must share the responsibility of not taking proper care of them. However, owing to the influence of unhealthy tendencies, a great number of people who are paid by the government without doing anything are also occupying excessive living space. This is another reason.

In a TV film "Trouble Arises Within the Family," the lead woman character said that most of the reformers through the ages came to no good end. I do not believe so. Reformers of past ages, for instance, Wang Anshi [3769 1344 4358], who was twice removed from office as prime minister, really came to no good end. Kang Youwei [1660 2589 3634] and Liang Qichao [2733 0796 6389], who led the Constitutional Reform and Modernization Movement, also came to no good end. However, they lived in a feudal society and the reforms advocated by them were not tolerated by the supreme rulers of that time. Of course, they

could not come to a good end. Our reform is basically different from theirs. We Communists regard being bold in reform and continuously driving the progress of both history and society as our duties. Not only must we change the old social system but after the establishment of the new one, we must also carry out a series of innovations on the foundation of our own in order to realize its perfection and development. The reform being carried out at present is initiated by the Party Central Committee and led by the leading cadres in the Party Central Committee including Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang. The turbulent current of reform is irresistible. As for ourselves, we are really not qualified to be called reformers because we are only the followers. What we have done is also very superficial. Even so, we still have met with so many difficulties. Who would have thought a person like myself could be appointed commissioner. Without the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, it is after all not possible to let things like this happen. This matter itself has also reflected a reform in our own party. The party, in doing so, calls on us to work for the cause of the party. If we are over cautious, what can the party expect us to do? However, I personally am so incapable of taking something in my stride and having achieved so little. For this, I feel vexed because I am not able to live up to the trust placed in me by the party.

All the above are what we must devote a lot of time and energy to and some of these tasks cannot be done by the lower level. First, we must request the leadership of the upper level to suppress the evil influence. Second, we must be determined to institute rotations of the leading cadres at prefectural and county levels. This is an effective measure to break through the net of relationships. Our party has been engaging in movements for years. In these movements, there were those who attacked others and also those who became victims. There were also people who protected others and those who were under other's protection. Hatred and resentment have thus been accumulated. Because there are old and young generations, relatives by marriage and relatives, friends and old acquaintances, it really does good for a cadre to stay in a place for long. Since the Sui Dynasty, there has been a system of transferring zhou- and xian-level officials every 4 years. Emperor Wen of the Sui Dynasty was very clever in this regard. We are different from the capitalist political party and are even farther apart from the feudal officials. We have a party constitution, guiding principles, a purpose of serving the people and meetings on the lifestyle within the party. However, these alone are not enough and we must have other systems, for instance, the system of a rotation for cadres. Is it necessary to rotate the leading cadres working in a place already for certain years by stages and in different places? I feel this is also a reform.

9560

CSO: 4005/519

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

YOUTH LEAGUE RESOLUTION STRESSES FRIENDLY CONTACTS

OW100906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 10 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--An enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee today passed a resolution on promoting friendly exchanges and cooperation with youth organizations worldwide.

Youth, the resolution says, are the masters of the future. Their mutual trust, friendship and solidarity today will be a guarantee of world peace. The Chinese youth will expand their exchanges and cooperation with youth organizations in other parts of the world in the economic, scientific, cultural, sports and other fields, and will work together with them for world peace and the happiness of mankind.

The resolution points out that the Chinese youth are entrusted by the Chinese Communist Party and government with two fundamental tasks: The building up of their country and the pursuit of friendship with the people and youth of the world.

"The Chinese youth understand that they need a peaceful environment to build their country, and a powerful modernized socialist China will be an important factor in defending world peace," the resolution stresses. "China not only needs peace today but will still need peace after it is modernized.

"To defend world peace, the people of all countries should promote understanding, friendship and cooperation. Chinese youth will uphold the principles of "peace and friendship, independence, equality and mutual help, and of learning from each other," it states.

In 1985 the China Organizational Committee of the International Youth Year will invite youth representatives from countries of the Asian and Pacific region to meet in China.

The resolution says the Chinese youth will further their friendship and cooperation with the youth of the socialist countries.

Reiterating their profound friendship for the young people of the other Third World countries, the resolution says that the Chinese youth will always stand by the other developing countries.

The resolution stresses that Chinese youth will enhance their friendship with the Korea, Romanian and Yugoslav people and with the people of the neighboring country of Japan.

The resolution also expresses willingness to build ties of friendship and cooperation with young people of all other countries including the United States and the Soviet Union in the cause of safeguarding world peace.

The Chinese youth will support the people of all countries of the world in their just struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, colonialism, expansionism and racial discrimination and support the Third World countries in their struggle for national independence, the development of their national economies and for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Chinese youth and young students organizations, it says, are willing to establish friendly relations with all their counterparts, both official and nongovernmental. They will make friends irrespective of differences in races, religious and political beliefs and social strata. The differences between social systems and ideology would not hinder them from seeking understanding, friendship and cooperation. It is the firm belief of the Chinese youth that youth from all over the world should and are able to transcend these differences and promote their friendship and cooperation in working for world peace.

CSO: 4000/379

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

QUESTION OF STRENGTHENING PARTY DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Apr 84 p 5

[Article by Lin Ruo [2651 5387], secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee: "Policy Must Be Relaxed, Control Must Be Tightened"]

[Text] In recent years, cases of violations of party discipline by certain party members or even by leading cadres have repeatedly happened in some areas or departments in Guangdong Province. Some of them participated in smuggling and in selling smuggled goods, and others accepted or asked for bribes in dealing with outsiders or illegally built private houses or held in hand funds which must otherwise be turned over to the higher authorities or undermined the foundation of the state or privately distributed national and collective properties or wantonly gave out bonuses and so forth. The typical case of the former secretary Wang Zhong [3769 0112] and deputy secretary Ye Makan [5509 126 0974] of the Haifeng County Party Committee of seriously violating the law has been startling.

The reasons which give birth to these problems are manifold and the relaxation of discipline is one of them. Over the past years, moods such as overtolerance, indecisiveness, softheartedness and overleniency toward party members, especially cadres who have violated party discipline or party regulations, have actually been engendered in party organizations in some places. For instance, when cases of private houses illegally built by a few party cadres in some places came to light, party organizations took only a laissez-faire attitude toward them or let them go unchecked or handled them too leniently. People who built houses illegally were exempt from deserved punishments and other party cadres were, therefore, not able to receive proper education or exhortation. Consequently, more and more problems began to emerge and finally became rampant. This has been the result of the relaxation of party discipline.

Why could our party, under difficult circumstances like those in the years of war, turn from small to large and from weak to strong to triumph over the powerful enemy and overthrow the three big mountains? This was because we had not only correct lines and fine workstyle, but also iron discipline including political, organizational and mass discipline. Today, while we have proceeded with the construction of the four modernizations, we must also strengthen discipline in the whole party. Only in doing things this way can we resist erroneous ideological trends of one kind or another, constantly

eliminate various negative factors arising within our party and maintain a high degree of unanimity within the party as a whole so as to enhance our fighting power. Many of the evils of one kind or another which appeared in our party and in society over the past few years were associated with the relaxation of discipline. An undisciplined organization is bound to degenerate gradually. An undisciplined army cannot win a war. And in an undisciplined society, criminal activities of one kind or another are bound to run rampant.

In order to strengthen the building of discipline within the party, we in Guangdong Province must first correctly understand the importance of the struggle against erosion under the new circumstances in our efforts to alter the flabby and disorganized state existing in party organizations. We must catch sight of the fact that in our province, it is even more easy to be eroded by foreign decadent thoughts. Some people who are weak-willed and are not able to stand the trials under the new circumstances may be hit by the sugar-coated bullets and thereby degenerate gradually. For this reason, we definitely cannot lose our vigilance nor slacken our efforts in educating our party members nor give up the party nor abandon party discipline.

The Party Central Committee has repeatedly emphasized that the building of the two civilizations must be carried out at the same time. We must not only do well in building a material civilization but also do a good job in building a spiritual civilization. We must strive to realize the two insists, which is to say that we must, on the one hand, insist on the principle of opening to the outside world and of revitalizing our economy domestically and, on the other hand, insist on the struggle of combatting criminal activities in the economic field. Under such circumstances, what demands should we set on party members? Comrade Ren Zhongyi [0117 0112 1138], first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, once said in these words: Policy must be relaxed, but control must be tightened, such are the demands set on party members and cadres. In operating special economic districts, it is not permitted to have a special-privilege mentality and a specialized workstyle or to regard oneself as a specialized party member. I believe this is quite correct. If we fail to catch sight of the importance of the struggle against erosion under the new circumstances or relax the demands set on party members, it will be impossible to implement better the principle of opening to the outside world or to revitalize our economy domestically.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out at the 2d Plenum of the 12th CPC National Congress: "On the question of waging ideological struggles against the erroneous trends and evildoers or of handling organizational affairs, moods such as overtolerance, indecisiveness, fear of difficulty and softheartedness as well as concessions to avoid troubles have actually been engendered in our party over the past years. This has relaxed party discipline and has even protected some evildoers." The words of Comrade Deng Xiaoping were directed at the evils of the time and pointed out to us a very outstanding question which presently exists. We remember that in the past few years, when we handled the question of houses illegally built by some party members and cadres, some people said that it was to "strike blows at the majority" and to "follow the 'leftist' practice." The Party Central Committee has repeatedly

emphasized that we must resolutely crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field and deal with the activities of certain party members and cadres aimed at exploiting the authority of office for private interests. However, leaders in some places or units have always been worrying about making the "leftist" mistakes again. They neither dared to deal with the phenomenon of violations of the law and discipline nor exerted themselves in this respect. If we cannot overcome erroneous trends like this, it is impossible to strengthen the discipline of the whole party. What is to be called "leftist"? "Leftist" means to carry out ruthless struggles and merciless blows, to involve one's family members in criminal cases, to exaggerate and to magnify. Unjust verdicts are also "leftist". At present, in dealing with matters and in handling cases, we act according to the principles and policies of the Party Central Committee. We do not engage in any movement. We do not exaggerate. And we do not wage undue struggles. We seek truth from facts. We lay stress on evidence, not on statements made by the accused under examination. Law is the criterion of everything and everything is based on facts. It is essentially different from the "leftist" practice carried out during the "Cultural Revolution". In enforcing party discipline and in earnestly dealing with a small number of party members and cadres who have violated the law and discipline, we are going to educate and redeem them. The question of the so-called "striking a blow" just does not exist. There is a handful of people who must be sanctioned by party discipline and the law of the land because the nature of their crimes is serious and the ways in which the crimes were committed are absolutely vile. If we fail to deal with them, we can neither enforce party discipline, make a clear distinction between right and wrong, calm popular indignation and promote justice, nor educate the majority and stop unhealthy trends or evil practices. In dealing with such a question which has a bearing on the life or death of the party, how can we not do our party conscientiously?

In order to enforce discipline, it is necessary to overcome selfish ideas, personal considerations and the idea of being afraid to cause offense. At present, some party members and cadres, in the face of unhealthy trends and evil practices which are harmful to the interests of the party and the people, dare not deal with or bother about them. They try to keep away from or to put off action on them whenever possible. Or they try to turn big problems into small ones and small problems into no problems at all. The increase in the number of these people in our party will undoubtedly lead to the abandonment of both ideological struggles within the party and party discipline. Whether it is an offense or not varies with different stands and viewpoints. Keeping to the party's stand, if we carry out criticism against or conduct education for cadres who have violated the law and discipline, it is not to cause offense but to redeem cadres with blemishes on their records. This is an expression of the fact that we treasure our cadres. At present, it is true that "people who try never to offend anybody" are able to achieve successes one way or another and maintain amiable relations in all aspects, whereas those who dare to insist on principles and go out to combat evil tendencies often find themselves in an isolated position. However, this is only a transient phenomenon. The party definitely does not permit phenomena of this kind to stay for long. A Communist Party member, especially a cadre, must be openhearted and aboveboard, serve the interests of the vast majority heart and soul, be selfless and fearless and dare to wage struggles against various erroneous trends within and outside of the party. We must, through party consolidation, strengthen party spirit and observe and enforce party discipline to enhance the fighting power of the party.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DAZHONG DIANYING ANNOUNCES CINEMA AWARDS

OW010907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Text] Jinan, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--China's seventh "hundred flowers" poll was won by three feature films, the monthly magazine POPULAR CINEMA which sponsors the competition announced here today. The three films are:

--"Our Niu Baisui," (Ed. note: Niu Baisui is the man's name) (Shanghai Film Studio) written by peasant writer Yuan Xueqiang, describes the efforts of a village activist and party member who urges the local peasants to raise their living standard by dint of hard work;

--"Ward 16" (Changchun Film Studio) examines the pursuits and ambitions of a group of young hospital patients after the disastrous "cultural revolution";

--"A Story That Should Not Have Happened" (Changchun Film Studio) shows how several unpopular Communist Party members regain prestige in a small village.

These three films were also winners of the awards given by the Ministry of Culture this year.

Best male and female leads went to Yang Zaibao and Gong Xue who earlier had captured the "Golden Rooster" awards in these categories. Yang plays the dedicated factory director who introduces bold management reforms in "Blood Is Always Hot," while Gong stars in "Under the Bridge" as a self-employed seamstress.

Best male supporting role went to Liu Xinyi who plays a metal worker eager to get a better education in "Happy Bachelors."

Wang Fuli took the best female supporting role for her role as a hot-tempered but kind-hearted widow in "Our Niu Baisui."

Editors of POPULAR CINEMA said that the purpose of the poll is to reflect the will, demands and tastes of film goers. The results of the current poll indicate that they prefer contemporary themes which focus on the everyday life and problems of Chinese people.

China produced 127 feature films in 1983.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS PRESENT WREATHS TO LATE PARTY CADRE

OW030919 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 1 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Hou Liang, deputy secretary of the Party Committee and vice president of the China University of Political Science and Law, died of illness in Beijing at the age of 63. A ceremony to pay last respects to his remains was held this morning at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries in Beijing.

Wreaths were presented by Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Deng Lique, Chen Pixian, Peng Chong, and Burhan Shahidi as well as the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of State Security, the Ministry of Justice, the China University of Political Science and Law, and other units.

Over 200 people went to the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries this morning to attend the ceremony. They included Comrade Hou Liang's friends and leading cadres from the Ministry of Justice, various public security departments, and party and government organs of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Hou Liang was an outstanding member of the Communist Party of China, a tried proletarian revolutionary, and a veteran fighter on the political, judicial, and public security work front. He worked for a long time in Xinjiang, contributing significantly to the political, judicial, and public security work of that region. He also made important contributions in maintaining the unification of the motherland and safeguarding the security of the border area. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," he suffered severe physical torment as a result of frame-up and persecution by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. With firm faith in the party, however, he carried out a resolute struggle against that clique. After the "gang of four" had been smashed, he unswervingly supported and implemented the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Ideologically, he was firm in maintaining unity with the party Central Committee.

Hou Liang passed away on 2 May. In compliance with his will, the funeral arrangements are simple, and no memorial service is to be held.

CSO: 4005/659

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

REGIONAL AUTONOMY LAW FOR MINORITY NATIONALITIES

HK130907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 84 pp 1-2

[XINHUA report: "The Law on Regional Autonomy for Minority Nationalities of the PRC (Adopted by the Second Session of the Sixth NPC on 31 May 1984)"-- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Preamble: The People's Republic of China is a unified and multi-national country jointly founded by people of various nationalities throughout the country. Regional autonomy for minority nationalities is a basic policy of the CPC for solving the problem of nationalities on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and an important political system of our country.

Regional autonomy for minority nationalities means that under the unified leadership of the state, in regions where minority nationalities live in compact communities we carry out regional autonomy, and establish autonomous organs which exercise autonomous power. The implementation of regional autonomy for minority nationalities has demonstrated the spirit that the state fully respects and protects the rights of minority nationalities to handle their internal affairs, and that the state upholds the principle of equality, unity, and common prosperity for various nationalities.

The implementation of regional autonomy for minority nationalities will play a great role in arousing the enthusiasm of people of various nationalities as the masters of their own affairs, in developing socialist national relations characterized by equality, unity and mutual help, in consolidating the unification of the state, and in promoting the development of socialist modernization in the autonomous areas of minority nationalities and the entire country. In the future, the system of autonomy for minority nationalities will play a greater role in the course of socialist modernization of the state.

Practice has proved that to persist in implementing autonomy for minority nationalities, we should ensure the enforcement of the law and policies of the state in light of the practical conditions of the areas concerned, and train a large number of cadres of minority nationalities at various levels, and various kinds of specialized personnel and skilled workers. The national autonomous areas should carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, work hard to develop their own socialist modernization,

and make contributions to the construction of the state. The state should make efforts to help national autonomous areas speed up economic and cultural development in accordance with their plans for economic and social development. In the struggle to uphold unity among nationalities, we should oppose big nationality chauvinism, Han chauvinism in particular. In the meantime, we should also oppose local nationalism.

Under the leadership of the CPC and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, people of various nationalities in the national autonomous areas should work together with the people throughout the country to adhere to the people's democratic dictatorship, stick to the socialist path, concentrate their efforts to carry out socialist modernization, speed up economic and cultural development in national autonomous areas, promote unity and prosperity in the national autonomous areas, strive for the common prosperity of various nationalities, and build our motherland into a highly civilized and highly democratic socialist country.

The law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities of the PRC is a basic law on autonomous system in the areas of minority nationalities prescribed by the constitution.

Chapter I General Principles

/Article 1/ The law on regional autonomy for minority nationalities of the PRC is enacted in accordance with the constitution of the PRC.

/Article 2/ Regional autonomy is implemented in areas where minority nationalities live in compact communities.

The areas of national autonomy are divided into autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures, and autonomous counties.

Various areas of national autonomy are the inalienable parts of the PRC.

/Article 3/ The areas of national autonomy establish their own autonomous organs which are local organs of state power.

The principle of democratic centralism is implemented by autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy.

/Article 4/ Autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy exercise their own functions and power as local organs of state power in accordance with the stipulations contained in Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the Constitution. In the meantime, they also exercise their own autonomous power in accordance with the jurisdiction defined by the constitution, and legal provisions on regional autonomy for minority nationalities. They enforce the law and policies of the state in light of their local practical conditions.

Autonomous organs in prefectures exercise their own functions and power like local organs of state power in prefectures, counties and cities. At the same time, they also exercise their autonomous power.

/Article 5/ Autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy should uphold the unification of the state, and ensure the implementation and enforcement of the constitution and laws in their regions.

/Article 6/ Autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy should lead people of various nationalities to concentrate their efforts to carry out socialist modernization.

Autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy have the right to implement special policy and adopt flexible measures in light of their own practical conditions in order to promote the economic and cultural construction in their areas provided that their policy and measures do not run counter to the constitution and the law.

Under the guidance of the state plan, autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy should constantly enhance labor productivity and economic results, develop the productive forces of the society, and gradually improve the level of material life of the people of various nationalities in light of their own local conditions.

Autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy should inherit and carry forward the fine tradition of national culture, build socialist spiritual civilization with national characteristics, and constantly enhance the socialist consciousness of the people of various nationalities, and their scientific and cultural level.

/Article 7/ Autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy should put the interests of the state in the first place, and actively accomplish various tasks assigned to them by the state organs of the higher level.

/Article 8/ State organs at the higher level should ensure that autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy can exercise their autonomous power, and make efforts to help areas of national autonomy speed up their socialist construction in light of the characteristics and needs of the areas concerned.

/Article 9/ State organs at the higher level and autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy should uphold and develop socialist national relations characterized by equality, unity, and mutual help among nationalities. Any action of discriminating against and suppressing minority nationalities, undermining national unity, and creating national disunity should be prohibited.

/Article 10/ Autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy should ensure that minority nationalities living in their areas enjoy the freedom of using and developing their own spoken and written languages, and the freedom of maintaining and changing their customs and habits.

/Article 11/ Autonomous organs in the areas of national autonomy should protect the freedom of citizens of various nationalities for religious belief.

State organs, social organizations, and individuals are not allowed to compel citizens to believe, or not to believe in religions. They are not allowed to discriminate against citizens who believe in, or do not believe in religions.

The state protects normal religious activities. No person is allowed to make use of religion to carry out activities of disrupting social order, harming the health of citizens, or obstructing the educational system of the state.

Religious organizations and religious affairs should not be controlled by any foreign force.

Chapter II. The Establishment of the Areas of National Autonomy and Autonomous Organs

/Article 12/ In places where minority nationalities live in compact communities, national autonomous areas can be established on the basis of one or several localities where minority nationalities live in compact communities in light of the local national conditions, economic development, and history.

In a place of national autonomy, if there are some other minority nationalities living there, relevant national autonomous areas or national villages can be established.

National autonomous areas may include localities and townships inhabited by some people of the Han nationality and other nationalities.

/Article 13/ The names of national autonomous areas are rendered in the order of the names of the localities, the names of the nationalities concerned, and their administrative status except under special circumstances.

/Article 14/ The establishment of national autonomous areas, the delineation of the areas, and the rendering of the names are decided by the state organs at the higher level on the basis of full consultations with local organs and representatives of the nationalities concerned. The decision should be submitted to the higher authorities for approval in accordance with legal provisions.

Once the delineation of the national autonomous areas has been defined, it cannot be arbitrarily changed. When a change is needed, it should be decided by state organs at the higher level on the basis of full consultation with the departments concerned, and the autonomous organs in national autonomous areas. The decision should be submitted to the State Council for approval.

/Article 15/ The autonomous organs in national autonomous areas are the people's congresses and people's governments of autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures, and autonomous counties.

The people's government of a national autonomous area is responsible to, and reports on its work to the relevant people's congress. If not in session, it is responsible to, and reports on its work to the standing committee of the relevant people's congress. People's governments in various national autonomous areas are administrative organs of the state under the leadership of the State Council. They are subordinate to the State Council.

The organizations and work of the autonomous organs in national autonomous areas are defined by autonomy regulations or specific regulations enacted in accordance with the constitution and the law.

/Article 16/ In the people's congress of a national autonomous area, in addition to the deputies of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the administrative area, the other nationalities inhabiting the area are also entitled to appropriate representation.

In the people's congress of a national autonomous area, the number and proportion of the people's deputies of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the administrative area, and the other nationalities inhabiting the area should be decided by the standing committee of the provincial or regional people's congress in accordance with law. The decision should be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for the record.

The chairmanship and vice chairmanships of the standing committee of the people's congress of a national autonomous area should include a citizen or citizens of the nationality or nationalities exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned.

The administrative head of a national autonomous region, prefecture, or county should be a citizen of the nationality, or of one of the nationalities, exercising regional autonomy in the area concerned. As many members as possible of the nationality, or nationalities exercising regional autonomy should be assigned to work in the people's governments and other organizations of the autonomous regions, prefectures, and counties concerned.

The administrative heads of autonomous regions, prefectures and counties should follow system of personal responsibility. They should preside over the work of the relevant people's governments.

/Article 18/ As many cadres as possible of the nationality, or nationalities exercising regional autonomy should be assigned as many as possible to work in the autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas concerned.

Chapter III. Autonomous Organs and Autonomous Power

/Article 19/ People's congresses of the national autonomous areas have the power to enact autonomy regulations and specific regulations in light of the political, economic, and cultural characteristics of the nationality or nationalities in the areas concerned. The autonomy regulations and specific

regulations of autonomous regions shall be submitted to the NPC Standing Committee for approval before they go into effect. The regulations of autonomous prefectures and counties shall be submitted to the standing committees of the people's congresses of provinces or autonomous regions for approval before they go into effect, and they shall be reported to the NPC Standing Committee for the record.

/Article 20/ If the resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions of the state organs at the higher level are not suitable for the practical conditions in the national autonomous areas, autonomous organs may report the situation to the state organs at the higher level and seek their approval in order to adopt flexible measures to implement those resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions, or to suspend the implementation of them.

/Article 21/ In performing their functions, the autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas, in accordance with the autonomy regulations of the respective areas, shall employ the spoken and written languages or languages in common use in the locality. If, in performing its functions, the autonomous organ of a national autonomous area employs several spoken and written languages in common use in the locality, it may select one common spoken and written language in the locality as its main spoken and written language.

/Article 22/ In accordance with the needs of socialist construction, autonomous organs in national autonomous areas should adopt various measures to train a large number of cadres of various levels, and various kinds of scientific, technical and management personnel, as well as skilled workers from among the nationality or nationalities in those areas. They should also pay attention to training cadres of various levels and specialized technical personnel from among the women of the nationality or nationalities in those areas.

National autonomous areas may adopt special measures to give preferential treatment to, and encourage various kinds of specialized personnel to take part in the construction in the national autonomous areas.

/Article 23/ When enterprises and establishments in national autonomous areas recruit workers, they should give special consideration to the people of the nationality or nationalities in those areas. They are allowed to recruit workers from among the people of the nationality or nationalities in the rural areas and pastoral areas. When autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties recruit workers from the people of the nationality or nationalities in the rural areas or pastoral areas, they should report this to the people's government of the province or autonomous region for approval.

/Article 24/ The autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas may, in accordance with the military system of the state and concrete local needs, and with the approval of the State Council, organize local public security forces for the maintenance of public order.

/Article 25/ The autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas independently arrange for and administer local economic development under the guidance of the state plans.

/Article 26/ Under the guidance of the state plan, the autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas work out their guiding principles, policies, and plans for economic construction in accordance with the peculiarities and needs of the areas concerned.

/Article 27/ Under the prerequisite of adhering to the socialist principle and in accordance with legal provisions and the characteristics of the local economic development, the autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should rationally adjust production relations, and reform their economic management system.

In accordance with legal provisions, the autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should determine the proprietary right and the right of use for the grassland and forest in the areas concerned.

/Article 28/ In accordance with legal provisions, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should administer and protect local natural resources.

Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should develop grasslands and forest, and organize and encourage people to plant trees and grass. No organization or individual is allowed to obstruct grassland and forest by any means.

In accordance with legal provisions and the unified plan of the state, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas may give priority to the exploitation and use of local natural resources provided that local exploitation of these resources is allowed.

/Article 29/ Under the guidance of the state plan, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas independently make arrangements for local capital construction projects in accordance with the local financial and material resources and other concrete conditions.

/Article 30/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas independently administer local enterprises and establishments subordinate to them.

/Article 31/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas independently make arrangement for and use industrial and agricultural products above the quotas set in the procurement plan of the state and the plan of transferring products to the state.

/Article 32/ In accordance with the stipulations of the state and with the approval of the State Council, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas may carry out economic and trade activities with foreign countries, and open up ports for foreign trade.

With the approval of the State Council, the national autonomous areas bordering foreign countries may carry out border trade.

If autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas carry out economic and trade activities with foreign countries, the state will give them special treatment with regard to the amount of retention of foreign exchange.

/Article 33/ The finance of the national autonomous areas is a Grade I finance, and a component part of the state finance.

Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas have their own autonomous power to administer local finance. Financial revenue which belongs to the autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas in accordance with the financial system of the state can be arranged and made use of by the autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas.

Revenue and expenditure of the national autonomous areas are determined in accordance with the principle of the State Council, which gives preferential treatment to the national autonomous areas.

In accordance with the stipulations of the financial system of the state, if the financial revenue of the national autonomous areas exceeds expenditure, they should turn over a certain fixed amount of funds to the financial departments at the higher level, and such a fixed amount of funds may remain unchanged for several years. If their expenditure exceeds their revenue, financial organs at the higher level will subsidize them.

In accordance with the stipulations of the state, a certain amount of funds for emergency use will be set aside in the budgetary expense of the national autonomous areas. The proportion of such funds in the budgets of the national autonomous areas is higher than that of other areas in general.

In the process of implementing their budgetary plans, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas are allowed to make arrangement for and make use of the surplus funds resulting from extra revenue and the reduction of expense.

/Article 34/ In accordance with the principle set by the state, national autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas may formulate their own additional stipulations and specific methods with regard to standards of revenue and expense, regular reserve funds, and quota circulating funds in light of the local practical conditions. The additional stipulations and specific methods adopted by national autonomous regions should be reported to the State Council for approval. The additional stipulations and specific methods adopted by autonomous prefectures and counties should be reported to the people's governments of the provinces or autonomous regions concerned for approval.

/Article 35/ While enforcing the revenue law of the state, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should reduce or exempt the taxes of some construction items in order to give them special treatment and

encourage them in addition to those tax reduction and exemption items decided by the state in a unified way. When autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties have decided on certain tax reduction and exemption items, they should be reported to the people's governments of the provinces and autonomous regions concerned for approval.

/Article 36/ In accordance with the educational policy of the state and legal provisions, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas may decide on the establishment of various kinds of schools, educational system, guiding principle for running schools, contents of courses, languages of instruction and admission system of the schools in the areas concerned.

/Article 37/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should independently develop education for nationalities, wipe out illiteracy, run various kinds of schools, popularize primary education, develop secondary education, and run teachers' training schools for nationalities, vocational schools for nationalities, and institutes for nationalities in order to train specialized personnel of minority nationalities.

Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should also run primary and secondary boarding schools in economically backward and sparsely populated minority nationality mountain areas. Students should be provided with stipends.

In schools which mainly recruit students of minority nationalities, textbooks in languages of minority nationalities concerned should be used where conditions exist. Languages for instruction should also be the languages of the minority nationalities concerned. Primary school students of higher grades and secondary school students should learn Chinese language [Hanyu 3352 6133]. Putonghua, which is commonly used throughout the country, should be popularized among them.

/Article 38/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should develop in their own ways national cultural undertakings such as literature, art, press, publication, broadcasting, film, television and other things characterized by national features.

Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should collect, collate, translate and publish books for minority nationalities. They should also protect scenic spots and historical sites, precious cultural relics and other aspects of the important historical and cultural heritage of minority nationalities.

/Article 39/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should independently work out plans for developing local science and technology, and popularizing scientific and technical knowledge.

/Article 40/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should independently work out plans for developing local medical and public health undertakings, and promoting modern medicine and traditional national medicines.

Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should do more work for the prevention and cure of local diseases, and for mother and child care. They should also improve public health.

/Article 41/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should independently promote physical culture and carry out traditional national sports activities in order to build up the health of the people of various nationalities.

/Article 42/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should take active measures to promote exchanges and coordination with other localities in the fields of education, science, technology, culture, art, public health, sports and others.

In accordance with the stipulations of the state, autonomous organs of the autonomous regions and autonomous prefectures may carry out exchanges with foreign countries in the fields of education, science, technology, culture, art, public health, sports and others.

/Article 43/ In accordance with legal provisions, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should adopt methods to exercise control over floating population.

/Article 44/ In accordance with legal provisions, autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should adopt methods for family planning in light of their local practical conditions.

/Article 45/ Autonomous organs of the national autonomous areas should protect and improve the living environment and the ecological environment, and prevent and eliminate pollution as well as other public scourges.

Chapter IV. The People's Courts and the People's Procuratorates in the National Autonomous Areas

/Article 46/ The people's courts and the people's procuratorates in the national autonomous areas are responsible to the people's congresses of the same level and their standing committees. The people's procuratorates in the national autonomous areas are responsible to the people's procuratorates at the higher level.

The administration of justice of the people's courts in the national autonomous areas is supervised by the Supreme People's Court and the people's courts at the higher level. The work of the people's procuratorates in the national autonomous areas is led by the supreme people's procuratorates and the people's procuratorates at the higher level.

Leading members of working personnel of the people's courts and people's procuratorates in the national autonomous areas should be people of the nationality or nationalities in the areas concerned.

/Article 47/ The people's courts and the people's procuratorates in the national autonomous areas should conduct hearings in the language or languages in common use in the areas concerned. The right of the citizens of all nationalities to use their own spoken and written languages in court proceeding should be protected. Translation should be provided for any party to the court proceedings who is not familiar with the spoken and written languages in common use in the areas concerned. Legal documents should be written in the language or languages in common use in the areas concerned.

Chapter V. Relations Between the Nationalities in the National Autonomous Areas

/Article 48/ Autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas should ensure that various nationalities in their areas enjoy equal rights.

Autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas should unite with cadres and masses of various nationalities, fully arouse their enthusiasm, and exert joint efforts to promote construction in the national autonomous areas.

/Article 49/ Autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas should educate and encourage cadres of various nationalities to study each other's spoken and written languages. Cadres of the Han nationality should study the spoken and written languages commonly in use in the localities concerned. While using the spoken and written languages of their own, cadres of minority nationalities should also study Putonghua and the Chinese language [han yu] commonly in use throughout the country.

State personnel in the national autonomous areas, who have a good command of more than two local spoken and written languages, should be encouraged and rewarded.

/Article 50/ Autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas should help other minority nationalities living in compact communities in their areas establish their own relevant autonomous localities or villages of nationalities.

Autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas should help various nationalities living in their areas develop their own economic, educational, scientific, cultural, public health and sports undertakings.

Autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas should pay attention to the characteristics and needs of the nationalities scattered throughout their areas.

/Article 51/ When autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas are dealing with special problems involving various nationalities in their areas, they should fully consult with the representatives of those nationalities, and respect their views.

/Article 52/ Autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas should ensure that citizens of various nationalities in their areas enjoy their

citizen's rights prescribed by the constitution, and should educate these citizens to perform their duties.

/Article 53/ Autonomous organs in the national autonomous areas should advocate social ethics of loving the motherland, the people, labor, sciences and socialism. They should provide education for citizens of various nationalities in their areas in patriotism, communism, and policy for nationalities. They should also educate cadres and masses of various nationalities so that they mutually trust, learn from and help each other, and mutually respect each other's spoken and written languages, customs and habits and religious belief, and exert joint efforts to uphold the unification of the state and the unity of various nationalities.

Chapter VI. Leadership and Help of the State Organs at the Higher Level

/Article 54/ The resolutions, decisions, orders and instructions issued by the state organs at the higher level for national autonomous areas should be suitable for the practical conditions in the areas.

/Article 55/ State organs at the higher level should give financial, material and technical assistance to various national autonomous areas to accelerate their economic and cultural development.

When state organs at the higher level formulate plans for economic and social development, they should take into account the characteristics and needs of the national autonomous areas.

/Article 56/ The state should establish various kinds of special funds to assist national autonomous areas to develop their economic and cultural undertakings.

No department is allowed to reduce, retain, or misappropriate various special funds and incidental subsidies established by the state for the areas of minority nationalities. These should not be regarded as normal budgetary incomes of the national autonomous areas.

/Article 57/ In accordance with the state policy for the trade of minority nationalities, state organs at the higher level should give consideration to commerce, supplies, marketing and medical enterprises in the national autonomous areas.

/Article 58/ State organs at the higher level should reasonably set and readjust the basic figures of financial revenue and expenses of the national autonomous areas.

/Article 59/ While distributing capital goods and means of livelihood, state organs of the higher level should give consideration to the needs of the national autonomous areas.

While working out policies for purchasing and imposing levies on industrial and agricultural products as well as other native products manufactured

by the national autonomous areas, the state organs at the higher level should give consideration to the interests of the areas and the producers, and rationally set the basic figures for the levy or purchase of goods.

/Article 60/ State organs at the higher level should assist national autonomous areas with respect to investment, loan, revenue, production, supply, transport, sale and others so that they will rationally make use of local resources to develop their own industry, communications, and energy, and expand and improve the production of commodities specially needed by minority nationalities and their traditional handicrafts.

/Article 61/ State organs at the higher level should organize and support economically developed areas in carrying out economic and technical cooperation with the national autonomous areas in order to help and encourage national autonomous areas enhance their management and technical level in production.

/Article 62/ When the state is exploiting natural resources and carrying out construction in the national autonomous areas, it should pay attention to the interests of the national autonomous areas, and make arrangements in the interests of the economic construction in the areas. The state should also pay attention to the production and livelihood of the minority nationalities in the areas.

When enterprises and establishments of the state organs at the higher level, which are located in the national autonomous areas, are recruiting workers, they should give priority to recruiting workers from among the people of the minority nationalities in the areas concerned.

Enterprises and establishments of the state organs at the higher levels, which are located in the national autonomous areas, should respect the autonomous power of the autonomous organs in the areas, and accept their supervision.

/Article 63/ State organs of the higher level are not allowed to change the subordinate relations of the enterprises in the national autonomous areas, unless the change is approved by the autonomous organs in those areas.

/Article 64/ State organs of the higher level should help national autonomous areas train a great number of cadres of various levels, various kinds of specialized personnel and skilled workers from among minority nationalities living in the areas concerned. They should employ various methods to send appropriate numbers of teachers, doctors, scientific and technical personnel as well as management personnel to work in the national autonomous areas in accordance with the needs of the areas concerned. Appropriate consideration will be given to their pay and conditions.

/Article 65/ State organs at the higher level should help national autonomous areas speed up the development of their educational undertakings, and enhance the scientific and cultural level of the people of various nationalities.

The state should establish institutes for nationalities. Universities and colleges should run special classes and open preparatory courses for the students of minority nationalities. They can adopt the method of recruiting students from the national autonomous areas and sending the students back to the areas they came from after their graduation. When universities, colleges, and secondary vocational schools are recruiting new students, they are allowed to lower the criteria for the admission of the students of minority nationalities.

/Article 66/ State organs at the higher level should provide more education for the cadres and masses of minority nationalities in the policy toward minority nationalities, and constantly examine the implementation and enforcement of the policy for minority nationalities and the law concerned.

Chapter VII. Supplementary Article

/Article 67/ This law has been adopted by the National People's Congress, and will be enforced as of 1 October 1984.

CSO: 4005/659

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIRE PREVENTION LAW PUBLISHED

OW050405 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1239 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA)--Fire Prevention Law of the People's Republic of China

Approved by the Fifth Session of the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress on 11 May 1984; Promulgated by the State Council on 13 May 1984

Chapter One: General Program

Article 1: This law is formulated for the purpose of strengthening fire prevention, safeguarding socialist modernization, and protecting public assets and citizens' lives and property.

Article 2: The principle "prevention first, integrating prevention and control" shall be adhered to in fire prevention.

Article 3: Fire prevention work shall be supervised by public security organs.

Fire prevention work of various PLA units, state-owned woodlands and underground sections of mines shall be supervised by their competent departments, with assistance from public security organs.

Chapter Two: Prevention of Fire

Article 4: While building, expanding or rebuilding an urban area, departments in charge of urban planning and construction must also plan and build public facilities for fire prevention, such as fire stations, the water supply system, a communication network and fire escapes. The existing fire prevention facilities in the old urban areas shall be transformed, rebuilt or expanded if found to be unsuitable for practical needs.

Article 5: The fire prevention standards for architecture promulgated by the State Council's competent departments must be followed while designing and constructing new buildings, or expanding and rebuilding old buildings.

Article 6: The fire prevention standards for rural buildings promulgated by the State Council's competent departments must be followed while designing and constructing rural buildings.

Article 7: During periods of preventing fire in woodlands and grasslands, use of fire is forbidden in wooded areas and grasslands. If use of fire is necessary under special circumstances, it must be approved by a county-level people's government, or an organ authorized by a county-level people's government. Preventive measures must be strictly followed in accordance with the relevant regulations.

Article 8: New factories, warehouses and special stations and wharves for producing, storing and loading or unloading flammable chemicals or explosives must be built in safe localities, and the construction must be approved by the people's government of the city or county where they are located. The competent authorities of those units, which seriously affect fire control, must take measures to solve their problems.

Article 9: Those units which produce, use, store and transport flammable chemicals and explosives must abide by the regulations for safe management of flammable chemicals and explosives promulgated by the State Council's competent departments. People who do not understand the nature of flammable chemicals and explosives and do not know how to handle such chemicals shall not be assigned to handle or keep them.

Article 10: Departments in charge of communication, transportation, fishery and investigating and prospecting ocean resources must, in accordance with the special natures of airplanes, ships or vehicles, work out measures for controlling fire and educate the passengers as well as their staff members and workers to abide by them strictly.

Article 11: Public areas where people assemble must have fire exits, and their fire escapes must be unimpeded, and they must institute, and strictly adhere to, a system of using fire and electricity and managing flammable articles and explosives.

Article 12: Units producing flammable chemicals or explosives must provide handbooks with information about their products' ignition points, flash points, explosion limits and so forth, and clearly indicate things to be noted to avoid combustion or explosion.

Article 13: An enterprise or an institution must study the fire hazard of any new material, new equipment or new technology it is going to use, and take necessary precautions against fire.

Article 14: The system of responsibility in preventing fire shall be adopted by all organizations, enterprises and institutions.

Neighborhood committees in cities and villagers' committees in the rural areas are obligated to mobilize and organize the residents to do a good job in preventing fire.

Article 15: An organization, enterprise or institute shall have the proper type and number of fire prevention tools, equipment and facilities to meet the requirements of extinguishing a fire.

Chapter Three: Fire-Prevention Organizations

Article 16: According to their needs, enterprises and institutions shall have voluntary mass fire brigades or fire fighters to be responsible for preventing and extinguishing fire. Expenses needed shall be defrayed by the respective enterprises or institutions.

Article 17: Large and medium-sized enterprises with a greater danger of fire and located rather far away from local fire brigades (stations) as well as big institutions shall, according to their needs, set up full-time fire brigades to be responsible for their fire prevention work. Expenses needed shall be defrayed by the respective enterprises or institutions.

Article 18: In newly built cities and in expanded or renovated urban areas, public security fire brigades (stations) must be set up according to the principle that their fire trucks can reach the periphery of the area for which they are responsible within 5 minutes after receiving the fire alarm. In old cities where fire brigades (stations) do not meet the above requirement, additional fire brigades (stations) must be established step by step. Public security fire brigades (stations) must also be set up in towns and industrial and mining areas according to their needs. Existing fire brigades (stations) with inadequate fire-fighting tools, equipment, and facilities must gradually increase such tools, equipment, and facilities.

Chapter Four: Extinguishing Fires

Article 19: On discovery of a fire, any unit or individual is required to raise an alarm quickly and accurately and to take an active part in extinguishing the fire.

The units in which the fire has occurred must promptly organize their personnel to put out the fire. Nearby units must give them active support.

After receiving the fire alarm, fire brigades must quickly rush to the spot to extinguish the fire.

Article 20: The on-site fire-extinguishing work shall be organized and commanded under the unified leadership of the fire-prevention supervisory organ. The chief fire marshal at the fire has the power to make arrangements, where necessary, for fire brigades of various enterprises and institutions to help extinguish the fire.

Article 21: When a fire is spreading, the chief fire marshal at the fire has the power to make decisions to pull down adjacent buildings and structures if it is necessary to do so in order to avoid grave losses. In case of emergency, he is empowered to enlist support from departments of transportation, water supply, electric power, telecommunications, medical and ambulance services, and environmental sanitation.

Article 22: When fire trucks or boats are rushing to a fire, all other vehicles, vessels, or individuals must yield the right of way. When necessary, fire trucks and boats may use the roads or pass through the lands or water areas which are generally closed to traffic. Traffic control personnel must ensure the prompt passage of fire trucks or boats.

Article 23: Except for emergency or rescue, fire trucks and boats and other fire-fighting tools, equipment, and facilities must not be used for any purpose which has nothing to do with fire fighting.

Article 24: When a staff member or worker not employed by the state has been injured, disabled, or killed in fighting a fire, medical expenses or compensation must be provided to him by the unit where the fire occurred according to the stipulations set by the competent department of the State Council. If the unit where the fire occurred has no responsibility for the fire or is really unable to bear the medical expenses or compensation or if the fire was caused by a local household, such medical expenses or compensation is to be provided by the local government.

Chapter Five: Supervision of Fire Prevention

Article 25: Public security departments at and above the county level shall establish fire prevention supervisory organs to undertake the responsibility of supervising the fire prevention work.

Article 26: Fire prevention supervisory organs at various levels have the following functions and powers:

1. To supervise and check the work of fire prevention in various departments, units, and houses of residents in accordance with this law and the relevant stipulations set by the government.
2. To carry out propaganda and education in fire prevention and supervise the units concerned to eliminate potential fire danger.
3. To examine measures and technical norms for fire prevention established by various departments and units.
4. To supervise and check the efforts to meet the relevant requirements for fire-prevention facilities in the design and building of various construction projects and to take part in checking the quality of the completed projects before they are accepted by the units concerned.
5. To supervise and check the implementation of plans for public fire prevention facilities in urban construction and to supervise and prompt urban construction and administrative departments to maintain and improve public fire-prevention facilities in the cities.
6. To know clearly the state of fire accidents and keep statistics in this regard.

7. To administer the fire-fighting contingent and train fire-fighting cadres and police.
8. To exercise unified leadership in organizing and commanding fire-fighting work.
9. To make arrangements for the investigation of the causes of fires.
10. To lead the scientific and technological research work in prevention of fire and to appraise and popularize the results of such research.
11. To supervise the production of fire-fighting tools and equipment so that they will meet the required specifications and quality standards.

Article 27: On discovery of potential fire hazards, fire-prevention supervisory organs at various levels must promptly inform the units or individuals concerned and ask them to take measures to remove such dangers before a prescribed deadline.

Article 28: Fire prevention supervisory organs at all levels must have supervisors with professional knowledge of fire prevention. Fire prevention supervisors must supervise and check the fire prevention work in various units and houses of residents within the areas for which they are responsible.

Chapter Six: Reward and Punishment

Article 29: Units or individuals with contributions to or remarkable achievements in fire prevention work must be commended and rewarded by public security organs, competent departments at the higher level, or the units to which the individuals belong as measures of encouragement.

Article 30: In the event of violation of this law and refusal to take corrective measures as instructed by the fire prevention supervisory organ and if the case is serious, the persons responsible for the case must be punished by the public security organ according to the Statute for Public Security Control and Punishment or given disciplinary sanction by the competent department.

In the event that a fire is caused by violation of the provisions of this law, the person responsible for the case must meet his criminal liability according to law. If the case is not serious, he may be punished by the public security organ according to the Statute for Public Security Control and Punishment or given disciplinary sanction by the competent department.

Chapter Seven: Supplementary Articles

Article 31: On the basis of this law, the Ministry of Public Security shall draw up detailed rules and regulations for its implementation, which shall be put into effect after approval by the State Council.

Article 32: This law shall take effect on 1 October 1984, at which time the Statute for Supervision of Fire Prevention adopted by the meeting of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress on 29 November 1957 shall be rescinded.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY MEMBERS TO STUDY CONSOLIDATION DOCUMENT

Study of Document

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "All Departments of Organs Directly Subordinate to the CCP Central Committee Guarantee That Party Consolidation Not Go the Road of Mere Formalities; They Will Conscientiously Organize Party Members to Study 'Required Reading for Party Members'"]

[Text] All departments of organs directly subordinate to the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee are conscientiously organizing party members of each of their subordinate-echelon party organizations in order to study the all-party study document examined and approved by the Central Committee: "Required Reading for Party Members." Each unit regards the successfully organized study of these documents as the beginning of party consolidation. In a serious and conscientious manner they have come up with some plans for study and have used specific measures to ensure that party members do a good job in their study of the document. Party members universally take this study as the chief task of party consolidation, treat it conscientiously and are genuinely resolved to use the stipulations of "Required Reading for Party Members" in order to unify their own thinking and will certainly not allow this study to go the road of mere formality.

On the day when the "CCP Central Committee's Decision Concerning Party Consolidation" was announced, the party committees of organs directly subordinate to the CCP Central Committee sent out a notice requesting that party organizations of all organs employ all forms (of persuasion) to organize party members to do a good job in their study of this important Central Committee decision. After the CCP Central Committee's Commission for Guiding Party Consolidation issued its Circular No 1, all organs subordinate to the Central Committee quickly convened meetings of leading party groups as well as meetings and general membership meetings of party committees in order to mobilize people and to make concrete arrangements for the study. In all forms of study meetings and forums, party members were inspired with enthusiasm to speak glowingly of the meaning of the party consolidation and of their understanding of the party consolidation documents. In their deliberations, many party members of the CCP Central Committee's Discipline Inspection Commission pointed out

that this consolidation of the party is a major step in the healthy development of our party under new historical conditions, and it is the fundamental guarantee of the realization of the magnificent goal of the party. By means of this consolidation, our party's thought and style will be more correct and its organization will be more pure. All party members indicated that they must conscientiously participate in this consolidation, and in so doing, they must experience trials in order to heighten their awareness and to enhance their party spirit. On the basis of universal organization discussions in party branches, the Central Committee Party School convened a joint conference of cadres above the office level and of party branch committee members in order to understand the Central Committee's decision on party consolidation. When the Central Committee Organization Department held a forum, some retired veteran cadres took the initiative to attend the meeting. They said that we cannot solely depend on the determination of the Central Committee to consolidate the party and that we also must depend on the determination of each party member. They also said that we must first ask ourselves whether we have the determination to make demands upon ourselves according to the party member's standard, and whether, in terms of politics, we can maintain unanimity with the Central Committee.

Leading party groups and party committees of many organs subordinate to the CCP Central Committee have drawn up concrete plans to study the decision of party consolidation and to study the party consolidation documents in order to prevent the study of party consolidation from being a mere formality. In the latter half of October, the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee convened a departmental business meeting and made seven proposals for the next step of that organ's study. It also requested that each party member compare the "Decision" with the Party Constitution and that each conscientiously make himself or herself an object of the reorganization. It requested that each party member accept with an open mind examination and criticism by the organizations and the masses and that each member investigate his or her thoughts in order to heighten his or her awareness. As of October 24th, the Central Secretariat of the Communist Youth League held study groups for party members at the department and bureau levels throughout the entire system in order to insure that leading cadres first study party consolidation documents.

Study by Central Committee Organs

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Article: "Leading Cadres and Party Members of CCP Central Committee State Organs Study Documents in Order to Understand the Essence of the Documents and in Order to Upgrade Levels of Consciousness about Participating in Party Consolidation"]

[Text] Leading party groups and party committees of various departments of CCP Central Committee state organs have recently convened a variety of meetings in order to transmit the spirit of the 2d Plenum of the 12th Party Congress of the CCP. At the same time, these groups and committees

have employed many measures to organize party members, especially to organize leading party cadres, to study other documents in the "CCP Central Committee's Decisions Concerning Party rectification" and "Required Reading for Party Members." They have done this in order to mobilize party members, especially leading party cadres, and to understand profoundly the essence of the Party Central Committee's decision concerning party consolidation.

During the study, many members of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission spoke of the great joy in their hearts because of the favorable turnaround in the party's style brought about by the 12th Party Congress's proposal for a complete consolidation of the party: "We are deeply heartened, and we have full confidence that the party will be consolidated." They indicated that they would certainly be diligent in their studies of the documents of party reorganization, that they would unceasingly heighten their levels of consciousness about participating in party consolidation and that by experiencing party consolidation, they would themselves become Communist Party members worthy of the name. Many comrades of the Party Committee of the State Family Planning Commission pointed out that the present chief task was persistently to organize party members to study the documents and to arm their minds with the spirit of the documents. The party group of the Ministry of Culture has successively convened four party group meetings to study the Central Committee's party consolidation decision. The Ministry of Culture's party group decided that party consolidation in the ministry would start from the problem of paying attention to and guarding against spiritual pollution. At present, the ministry and its department and bureau levels are in the process of sorting out the problem of spiritual pollution.

In order to carry out the study and the work of party consolidation without neglecting either, some Central Committee and state-organ departments which manage industrial and agricultural production have made appropriate arrangements for the study of the next stage. The party group of the Ministry of Coal Industry has decided to divide leading cadres above the office level into three organizations and to release them from work to study the documents of party consolidation so that these leading cadres can truly sit down, concentrate all their attention on the study, understand the essence and ponder the problem. At the same time, it enables the comrades who stick to the work to concentrate their energies on commanding coal production. Several party organizations on units of the Ministry of Railways have made arrangements to pledge to study and work without rejecting either.

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CSO: 4005/180

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CANDIDATES FOR DOCTORAL DEGREE--Beijing, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--China will enrol 2,080 doctoral degree candidates this year, the Ministry of Education announced here today. The postgraduates will study 926 specialities in 177 universities and institutions. China enrolled its first 420 doctoral candidates in 1982. About 1,000 more began studies in 1983. Doctorates have so far been awarded to 34 postgraduates, according to the Ministry. [Text] [OW050309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 4 Jun 84]

CONTRIBUTIONS TO COMMEMORATIVE ALBUM--Beijing, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--The first anniversary of the death of Liao Chengzhi, which falls on 10 June, is commemorated by a picture album issued by the XINHUA Publishing House. Liao Chengzhi was a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress at the time of his death. The album has more than 300 photos as well as caricatures, brush paintings, calligraphy, poems, letters and articles by Liao Chengzhi throughout his life and reflects his revolutionary activities. Liao Chengzhi, a native of Huiyang County, Guangdong Province, was born in Tokyo, Japan, on 25 September 1908. His parents were Liao Zhongkai and He Xiangning, founding members of the Kuomintang and close comrades-in-arms of Dr Sun Yat-sen. The calligraphy of the title of the picture album was done by Deng Xiaoping. Deng Yingchao wrote an inscription. The album is published in Chinese and Japanese editions. [Text] [OW040827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0637 GMT 4 Jun 84]

TABULATION OF 1982 CENSUS--Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--China has completed computer tabulation of its 1982 census 5 months ahead of schedule, according to the State Council Census Office today. The full data obtained were very close to the major results of manual tabulation published in October 1982 and those from a 10 percent sampling of its details published last December. The head count, which took place nationwide on 1 July 1982 covered more than one billion people. Its results ran to over 40 billion characters. "It was an arduous task to complete the tabulation in less than 2 years," the census leading group of the State Council and the State Science and Technology Commission said in a letter of congratulations to those who took part in the project. The census involved more than five million census-takers, one million instructors and 130,000 coders. The census results were tabulated by 29 computers at central and provincial levels. Over

4,000 people worked round the clocks for 18 months to log the information on the computers. China also received help from United Nations organizations and friendly countries which provided equipment and technology. [Text] [OW091320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 9 Jun 84]

TRAINING FOR RURAL LEADERS--Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--All leaders of local rural organizations will take training courses in politics and policy, science and technology, and economic management in the coming 3 to 5 years, says the Party Central Committee circular for rural work in 1984. Training will also be provided for such people as school graduates now working in the countryside, members of families specializing in market production and experienced farmers. The most outstanding people will be sent to colleges or vocational schools and go back to their work. "Rural China is undergoing historic changes," the circular notes, "and the entire party has the task of learning new things." It is not enough, it continues, to fulfill the output quotas of a few major farm products. Instead, "great importance must be attached to the achievement of integrated rural development," it states. "It is now necessary to teach the peasants economic accounting and ways to raise economic efficiency. In addition to production, attention must be paid to other processes including commodity exchange, distribution and consumption," the circular says. [Text] [OW121330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 12 Jun 84]

TAIWANESE GROUP VISITS--Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--State Councillor Je Pengfei had a cordial conversation with a visiting group of Taiwan compatriots residing in the United States and American-Chinese Mr Kung-lee Wang at the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Present at the meeting was Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and vice-president of the All-China Sports Federation. The visiting group arrived in Guangzhou on 28 May and has visited Guangzhou, Guilin, Shanghai, Hangzhou and Beijing. Yesterday Lu Jindong met and feted the group. [Text] [OW111238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 11 Jun 84]

MOBILITY OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS--Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--A center to promote job mobility among Chinese scientific and technical staff opened in Beijing today to aid personnel reshuffles. The exchange and consultancy center, set up by the Ministry of Labor and Personnel, will help scientists, technicians and other trained personnel develop their talents to the full in the country's modernization drive, according to the ministry. Work is usually assigned to Chinese college and middle school students upon their graduation. With the shift of emphasis in state planning during the current modernization drive, the distribution of trained people has to be readjusted to meet the country's needs, according to the ministry. The center will help those who have special training but are not using these skills in their work to find appropriate posts. It will also serve as go-between for industries and institutions which are short-handed and those which are overstaffed with trained personnel, the ministry said. It will help professionals sign contracts for teaching, research and designing in their spare time, as long as they fulfil their regular assignments and have their units' consent. [Text] [OW071158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1147 GMT 7 Jun 84]

WRITERS VISIT SEZ--Guangzhou, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Zhou Yang, chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles, and 20 other well-known writers are now in Guangdong Province looking for compelling material on life today. The group, who left Beijing Tuesday, includes three vice-chairmen of the Chinese Writers Association, Ai Qing, Feng Zhi and Feng Mu. This is the first major tour organized by the Writers Association following a working conference in early May where it was decided that travel arrangements would be made for more writers to visit other parts of the country and see the changes. The Guangdong provincial authorities invited Zhou Yang and the others to visit the two special economic zones of Shenzhen and Zhuhai and other parts of the Pearl River Delta and gather first-hand information on what is happening there. [Text] [OW070743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 7 Jun 84]

PLA VETERAN MOURNED--Comrade Yang Shangkui died of heart illness in Nanchang on 21 May 1984 at the age of 71. Yang Shangkui was a long-tested Red Army veteran, outstanding CPC member, former advisor to the Jiangxi Military District, and retired veteran cadre. On 31 May a ceremony for paying last respects to Comrade Yang Shangkui's remains was held in Nanchang. There were wreaths from Comrades Nie Rongzhen, Yang Dezhi, Qin Jiwei, Yang Chengwu, and Xiao Hua. [Excerpt] [OW031606 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 84]

MILITARY HISTORY BOOK--On 8 June, JIEFANGJUN BAO carries, on its third page, a preface written by Comrade Zhang Zhen for the book, entitled: "Chinese Military History." The preface pointed out: "Chinese Military History" is written with the concern and support of Marshal Ye Jianying. This is a book for the study of China's ancient military history in an overall and systematic manner. The book has chapters on weapons, military strategies and tactics and the military system. This book is of relatively remarkable value in the study of history and academic research. [Text] [OW092325 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 7 Jun 84]

DEATH OF ZHANG RONGSEN--Nanjing, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--Zhang Rongsen, former commandant of the Nanjing PLA Higher Army Institute, has died of illness at the age of 67. A memorial meeting was held for Comrade Zhang Rongsen on 11 May in Nanjing. Wreaths were sent by Zhao Ziyang, Wei Guoqing, Li Desheng, Yang Dezhi, Wang Ping and other comrades as well as Nanjing PLA Military Region CPC Committee, Kunming PLA Military Region CPC Committee, Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, Guizhou Provincial Government and Guizhou Provincial Advisory Commission. [Excerpts] [OW050637 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 1 Jun 84]

CSO: 4005/659

EAST REGION

MISTREATMENT OF NANCHANG TECHNICAL PERSONNEL REPORTED

Three Typical Cases

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Zhao Xiangru [6392 4161 1172]: "What Year Is It Anyhow? Nanchang Watch Factory Persecutes Technical Personnel; All Sorts of Odd Things"]

[Text] Two years ago, some newspapers and periodicals reported on improvements in the persecution of technical personnel by persons in charge of the Nanchang Watch Factory. Two years have passed. What has become of things there now?

A Valuable Achievement Is Buried by the Factory

A graduate of the Department of Machining at Tianjin University, Ouyang Jianguo [2692 7122 1696 0948] has been engaged in machining and pattern-making for 15 years now. He has successively designed 73 patterns, improved 6 techniques and published 5 papers. In 1981 he wrote a paper on solving a strength calculation problem in a hollow-pattern design and published a new formula he created to calculate the strength of round hollow patterns. After appraising the theory, Ruan Xueyu [7086 7185 2810], a professor at Shanghai's Jiaotong University and director of the Shanghai Institute for Pattern Technology, said: "This inference is correct, there is experimental proof and the argument is sound. Practical application of the conclusion by production units proves its effectiveness. This paper blazes new trails in analyzing and calculating the strength of round hollow patterns. Its practical guidance for the design and planning of molds is rather significant." "The results of Comrade Ouyang Jianguo's calculation formula are superior to the five calculation formulas of German and Russian and other (professors)." A 92.6 percent savings on hollow-mold materials was achieved in this factory during production with the new formula. This article was published in domestic and international journals and was read at the third annual National Forging Press meeting where it received good reviews and the respect of representatives. Shanghai, Guangxi and other areas adopted his new formula to improve their techniques with fairly good results. Beginning in May 1982, Ouyang Jianguo put in many requests to the factory recommending that the new formula be popularized to improve techniques. Several people in charge of

technology at the factory found reasons for a few opinions at the Provincial Forging Press Association. Ouyang was not only supported but persecuted and attacked. He zealously studied the new formula, throwing all his energy into it. He squeezed it in on Saturdays, holidays and free time after work in addition to working as usual. He was not even able to accompany his wife to the hospital the day she had a baby. However, once he respectfully presented the fruits of his hard labor and had the recognition of the authorities concerned, those in charge of the factory not only did not encourage him but threw dirty water on him instead. They did not allow him to be promoted to engineer.

Ouyang Jianguo said with boundless emotion: "In recent years, I've been hurt by many utterly groundless criticisms, difficulties and contrived rumors, and my appointment to engineer was vetoed, but these are after all just my personal affairs. I can endure them. What hurts is that many research achievements urgently needed for building the four modernizations have been destroyed and buried because of a certain number of ignorant and incompetent people with narrow minds. It has been 2 years since the new formula was created. If we can promptly approve and popularize it, the state could reap large benefits. The people in charge of my factory and a certain number in the local science commission still will not support it. This is what really hurts."

An Encounter with "Dual-purpose Watches"

Since single-face wrist watch choices are boring right now, the market is overstocked. Ever since spring of last year, Tan Runqin [6223 3387 2953], a technical worker at the Nanchang Watch Factory with 21 years of production experience, began pondering the production of a dual-purpose watch that is still unavailable domestically right now and is needed by specialized workers in the sports, military, educational, scientific research, medical and other fields. This watch would have a small stopwatch above the usual watchface, and the two functions would not interfere with each other. He informed the person responsible for technology in the factory of this idea. The latter said: "Others have unsuccessfully tried such a watch, so don't do it. There would be no market if you did."

Tan Runqin did not lose heart but worked at it on the sly. In one short half-year he produced the first domestically made dual-piece, dual-purpose watch prototype with the help of Ouyang Jianguo. This watch can consecutively run 45 hours thanks to proper design and clever construction. It is also shock and water resistant. A foreign import costs over 500 yuan, but they only spent several score yuan, the cost being but 5 yuan more than an ordinary watch. Nonetheless, they did not get to taste the happiness of their success. Up to now they are still mulling over the long-term cold shouldering and anguish that they have met.

Tan Runqin submitted 15 reports to the factory in the course of production requesting space and a desk, but they were not given. In the end he began production in a space about 3 square meters, a corner where electric spark machine tools were stored.

To obtain a product plan for reference, he forced himself to ask the director of the technical department. A blueprint of this plan could be made in one short half-hour, but the director said, "There are no funds for blueprints." When he heard this, technician Tan, really as naive as a small child in human relations, actually paid 30 yuan of his own money and bought blueprint paper. Excitedly going to see the director, he did not expect the latter's stern look and words: "Product plans are not for individuals. They cannot be copied even if you have the money!" Tan had no choice. He went to see the deputy factory director in charge of technology but was again rebuffed. In the end, Tan's anger was such that he went away and immersed himself in work on it.

Once the dual-piece prototype was produced, the factory took its time about not granting an appraisal and production had even less of a chance. Tan had no alternative. He and Ouyang Jianguo jointly wrote a letter in JINGJI CANKAO [ECONOMIC REFERENCE] directed toward all watch factories in the country saying that they wanted to sign a 3-year technical contract to make dual-purpose watches. If the contract did not meet success, they were willing to assume all economic losses. As soon as the letter was published, factories contacted them to make a contract. Only then were a few of the factory's leading cadres compelled to appraise the prototypes. The appraisal affirmed that this was a domestic first, the design was proper and the construction was novel. Important tests indicated it was up to standard and make some concrete suggestions to improve its technique. But unexpectedly the factory leaders seized this last point and requested another 20 to 30 watches be trial-produced and reappraised. Tan Runqin worriedly said to this reporter: "Since the design has been affirmed it is not difficult to make a few improvements in technique. Why trial-produce 20-30 for reappraisal? Who's going to produce them? Shanghai and other places know we've made such a watch and have given orders for them, but if we continue delaying like this, when will the consumers finally be able to see them?"

People Said He "Has Wild Ambition and Wants to Be Factory Director"

Two years ago, Zhang Jiefang [1728 2638 6912] invented a new metal-punch technique and was suppressed and attacked by the main factory leader. When that leader was later reassigned, Zhang was appointed an engineer and had the honor of receiving a national invention prize. However, the Nanchang Watch Factory still has some in charge now who firmly insist that the technique is a waste, despite the prize. That is odd. Several score specialists and the factory authoritatively appraised the new techniques. Why did they miss the problem?

Generally, one watch pattern can only make about 250,000 parts. Zhang Jiefang's new technique design pattern has already produced 2 million parts but the factory refuses to replace it. As a result, the parts are of sub-standard quality. The problem is clear: the verdict is that some people would rather continue to make substandard parts!

However, Zhang Jiefang did not give up because of this. When he heard that our country's specialists would go abroad to observe and study the whole

escape-wheel fork technique in watches and that a tight blockade would be imposed on the technology, materials and techniques of the process, he resolved to tackle this technique himself. He did not watch TV nor see movies thereafter nor rest on holidays but threw his whole body and soul into research and succeeded in the end. Compared to traditional techniques, this new one eliminates more than 10 procedures and increases the post-production percentage rate of watches passing inspection by 30 percent. It can annually save the state a huge amount of funds. In January of this year, the Ministry of Light Industry entrusted the Jiangxi Light and Chemical Industry office to organize an appraisal, indicating that this technique would fill a gap in our country's watch industry. However, some in charge of the factory censured Zhang at the time, saying that he "did not acquire appraisal by the factory first" and that he "violated discipline." Some also said, "Zhang Jiefang has wild ambitions, he wants to be factory director" and "the factory has been messed up since Zhang came." Yang Changqiu [2799 2490 3808] of the clamping workshop proposed a new technique. The factory insisted, "It's not a new technique, just a new method." For the sake of argument, they squabbled for a whole year. One in charge was annoyed and publicly criticized Yang, "Are you still thinking of following Zhang Jiefang? The watch factory would not close down if you were gone!"

Zhang Jiefang really could not understand why these people did not focus their energy on production and an improvement of economic results and why they never let others do so on production and research or make more of a contribution to the four modernizations.

He could understand even less why up to now people still attacked him with such rumors as, "He wants to be factory director, his wild ambition is enormous." He actually has no such ambitions. What is bad about an adept really wanting to become factory director and manage the place? In the eyes of some at the Nanchang Watch Factory, it appears that they really do not know "what year it is" now.

An Ending That Is Not an Ending

The Nanchang Watch Factory has over 1,700 workers, solid technical power and relatively advanced equipment but in recent years its production has been backward and its products unmarketable. In the first quarter of this year, the factory's production plan was not fulfilled and every important economic quota dropped in comparison to the same period last year. Up until now the factory has not passed reorganization. Several factory-level leaders do not take into account their own negligent behavior and joyfully request transfers. As they see it, those comrades, Ouyang Jianguo and Zhang Jiefang, are entirely responsible for the factory's wretched state. In any case, they themselves have iron ricebowls and, in particular, semi-official positions. Won't it be the same to be an official elsewhere! Did the predecessor not go elsewhere to be in command as before? What can some newspaper criticism or some from the leadership do?

Only three examples of the various oddities at the Nanchang Watch Factory were chosen here. The problems have aroused the interest of the provincial

party committee and all of society. First Secretary Bai Chencai [4101 7115 2624] of the party committee pointed it out clearly: "We must uncover this!" An investigation group has been appointed and is preparing to handle it seriously.

In the final analysis, it is not longer a time for "leftists" to do as they please!

Postscript Comment

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Ye Ban [0673 0133]: "The 'Cultural Revolution' Here Should Have Ended"]

[Text] The Party Central Committee long ago made a historic resolution about the "Cultural Revolution," that it was a disturbance to be thoroughly negated. However, some people still are reluctant to part with it even at this late date. For example, a look at the "Great Cultural Revolution" from one side shows it really as the "Great Revolution of Culture." Are not the suppression of new technology, new techniques and new products and the attacks on intellectuals at the Nanchang Watch Factory at present all still part of the "Great Revolution of Culture?" It is not an exaggeration to scare people to say that the "Cultural Revolution" has not ended there.

Why do some of our leading cadres (who may even have suffered in the "Cultural Revolution") secretly enjoy the "leftists" of the "Cultural Revolution" and adopt their customs? Because the "leftists" brought benefits to them. Of this group, some have neither learning nor skill. Their ability lies in punishing people, particularly able persons. Doesn't their ability to punish people reveal their "skill!" Some people have risen by punishing intellectuals. Is not telling them to implement the policy on intellectuals equivalent to knocking over their "iron armchairs?"

The reason that a certain number of leaders in the Nanchang Watch Factory cherish the "Cultural Revolution" and do not loosen their grip is that they have no scruples. Two years ago, a newspaper unmasked a factory leader's attacks on intellectuals. That leader endured criticism, switched posts and is in command as before. The former drives a car, the latter follows the path, so why should the successor be afraid? The pattern becomes copied and intensified. The Jiangxi provincial CPC committee is determined to solve the factory's problem this time around. Those primarily responsible for attacking intellectuals probably will not easily become officials again. If this is really so, then there is hope that the "Cultural Revolution" here will end thereupon.

12615

CSO: 4005/565

EAST REGION

INTELLECTUALS ADMITTED INTO PARTY MORE EASILY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 84 p 1

/Article by Tao Weijia /7118 4850 0163/: "Changing the Difficult Situation Under Which Intellectuals Join the Party"/

/Text/ The party organization at all levels in the Shanghai Hua Dong Textile Engineering College attaches importance to developing party members during party consolidation. They actively and carefully accept superior intellectuals into the party. Many intellectuals say: Our school has changed the difficult situation under which intellectuals join the party. This is a new climate brought about by party consolidation.

Hua Dong is one of the experimental places for party consolidation in the municipality. For more than half a year, 41 superior intellectuals throughout the school have gloriously joined the party organization. Included among them were 1 assistant professor, 12 middle-aged lecturers and engineers, 6 young assistant teachers and 22 students at the college. These new party members all possess the basic determination to fight all their lives for the communist cause; they have the spirit of doing the job right in devoting themselves to socialist modernization. They actively implement all party policies and strategies, consciously keep themselves in ideological and political conformity with the Party Central Committee and in school, scientific research and study, work to serve the function of a vanguard.

Before party consolidation, the Hua Dong Textile Engineering College proceeded rather slowly with its work of having intellectuals join the party. From 1979 up until May of last year, before the party consolidation started, throughout the entire school only eight teachers were enrolled in the party. Of the more than 3,000 students in the college, only 26 persons joined the party. During party consolidation, the college party committee decided to make the resolution of the question of the difficulty of intellectuals joining the party an important part of the consolidation and change movement. The party committee demanded that all general party branch organization members again study the documents on the Central Committee's policy on intellectuals and discover the reason for the difficulty created for intellectuals in joining the party. Moreover, they were to undertake a concrete analysis concerning those intellectuals who had been urgently requesting to join the party for a long time and to make an evaluation based on seeking the truth from the facts.

After repeated study and discussion, everyone held that the reason intellectuals were having trouble joining the party was because of the pernicious "leftist" influence. The ideological line of some comrades in the party was not sufficiently correct, and prejudice existed toward the intellectuals. Everyone believed that whether importance was attached to knowledge and intellectuals and whether the party's policy on intellectuals was firmly implemented were yardsticks by which party members and party organizations would be measured to see if they were maintaining ideological and political unanimity with the Central Committee. With regard to those intellectuals who urgently request to join the party and who meet party standards, they must be taken into party organizations in a timely manner. To increase continually the proportion of intellectuals in the party is a requirement of party building in this new period and a requirement for realizing the great goals established by the 12th Party Congress.

A concrete analysis concerning those intellectuals who have urgently requested to join the party for a long time will make some party members change their prejudices about intellectuals. In the textile department, Asst Prof Zhang Zhenyi /1728 2182 0034/ submitted a petition to join the party in the early period of liberation and has consistently been close to the party organization. During the 10 years of internal disorder, Zhang Zhenyi was sent down to the factories to work. He accepted the risk of being criticized and took the initiative in setting up classes for young workers and technicians in foreign languages, technology, etc. Since the "gang of four" was smashed, he has consistently, despite advancing years and poor health, held to the front line of teaching and scientific research with a satisfied and optimistic spirit. He has been invited to be an advisor to quite a number of state priority engineering units and has actively given advice to raise the economic efficiency of the enterprises. When there has been a contradiction between individual interests and state interests, he obeyed state interests without the least bit of recrimination. The general party branch published Zhang Zhenyi's case in the college newspaper and also invited him to give an address on a special topic at the all-college study and exchange conference on the party constitution. Many party members believe that the work displayed by Zhang Zhenyi for more than 30 years shows the enthusiasm of an old intellectual for the party and for socialism and that he meets the requirements for joining the party. After undergoing a series of work tasks, Zhang Zhenyi was in the first group to join the party during party consolidation.

During party consolidation, the Hua Dong party committee has also demanded that the general party branch in every department strengthen the systematic education of students in basic Marxist theory and basic party knowledge, that it raise the political consciousness of students and that it firmly manage training and inspection and gradually develop student party members. By means of party consolidation, party organizations at all levels in Hua Dong increased their understanding of the far-reaching significance of developing party members among college students and of vigorously strengthening work in this area.

For more than half a year now, many intellectuals have been observing the results of party consolidation and all the more actively staying close to the party organization. During this period, more than 60 intellectuals have one after the other submitted their petitions to the party organization to join the party.

EAST REGION

JIANGSU MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Cai Mingzhao [5591 0682 3564]: "Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee Makes Four Requests Regarding Implementation of Policy on Intellectuals; Leaders Failing to Implement the Policy Will Be Downgraded by Readjustment; Make It Common for Scientific and Technical Personnel to Dare to Debate With Superiors"]

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial CPC committee proposed that cadres at every level of the party committee and leadership further implement the party's policy on intellectuals with the spirit of party rectification, be concerned with and support their undertakings and enable them to carry forward technological progress with their minds at ease and to dedicate themselves to intelligence and wisdom.

Comrade Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said at the just-concluded Provincial Science and Technology Work Conference that recently the standing committee of the provincial CPC committee has repeatedly studied the work of intellectuals and believes that the current implementation of the policy on intellectuals has not been overdone but, on the contrary, has not been done nearly enough. Every level of the party committee must have a clearheaded understanding of this. To this end, the provincial CPC committee requests four things of every level of the party committee:

1. To emphasize solving the problem of leading groups, earnest investigations of the work of intellectuals must be carried out with the spirit of party rectification. Leading cadres who fail to implement the party's policy on intellectuals with regard to scientific research, cultural and educational and public health units must be downgraded by readjustment. At the same time, exceptions will be made to promote suitable understanding intellectuals to positions of leadership. This work is to be completed in 1984.

2. To develop and create conditions for their work, every level of the party committee must bring into full play the roles of intellectuals and be concerned with and support their undertakings, the key point being to work on intellectuals from now on. Scientific and technological, organizational and personnel departments must earnestly analyze the roles of intellectuals in

every area and trade and make firm readjustments based on the principle of jobs suited to training. The original unit must not be allowed to bar the way by any excuse. Special care is to be shown for the welfare of intellectuals who have special contributions to make.

3. Every level of the party committee must encourage and support the numerous scientific and technological personnel to develop a spirit of bold exploration and trailblazing. Leading cadres must do a good job of hearing differing opinions from scientific and technical personnel and establish a practice for them to be bold in talking and debating with the leaders. The principle of "double hundred" [100 schools of thought contend and 100 flowers bloom] is to be used in academic questions. Middle-aged and young scientific and technical personnel who are original thinkers are to be especially supported. To create conditions for their success, cadres at every level of the party must correctly handle failures and faults in the work of scientific and technical personnel and enthusiastically assist them in summing up experiences and lessons.

4. Earnestly stress the building of a scientific and technical work force, organize talent to flow in a rational way and alter the irrational mix of the specialized work force. Measures must be adopted to encourage scientific and technical personnel to flow from cities into the countryside, from enterprises owned by the whole people to collectives, from the military industries to civil ones and from Jiangnan to Jiangbei. The Jiangsu provincial CPC committee also requests that every level of the party committee strengthen its ideological work on scientific and technical personnel and teach them to make even greater contributions to the "four modernizations" with a revolutionary spirit.

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EAST REGION

ANHUI CALLS FOR DEVELOPING INTELLECTUAL RESOURCES OF RURAL YOUTH

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Mar 84 p 3

[Article by Zhang Zhenguo [1728 2182 0948]: "Anhui Issues Circular Calling for Highly Regarding and Bringing into Play the 4.5 Million Educated Youth Who Have Returned Home, Vigorously Developing Intellectual Resources of Rural Youth"]

[Text] The Anhui provincial CPC committee and provincial government recently issued a circular calling upon the entire province to regard highly and closely the development of intellectual resources among rural youth and to give full play to the positive roles of the 4.5 million students who have now graduated from higher and junior middle school and have returned home to work toward developing rural commodity production.

Before the circular was issued, the planning research office of the provincial government investigated educated Lujiang County youths who have returned home and who have worked well and discovered that 4,749 of this county's 6,519 specialized and priority households are run by graduates of higher and junior middle and primary schools. The majority of those who produce commodities well are run by higher and junior middle school graduates. For this reason, in addition to calling upon all places to be like Lujiang County in highly regarding and bringing into play these youths in developing the "two households," the provincial CPC committee and provincial government stressed that the following be done:

- Improve understanding, stressing the bringing into play of educated youth who have returned home as a strategic task. They must be definitely regarded as precious wealth and certainly not as hindrances. The total lack of rural scientific and technical personnel can be progressively changed only by giving play to the wisdom and intelligence of this group of "little scholars" who are about 10 percent of the rural population.
- Emphasize training, enabling them to master one or several areas of specialization as soon as possible. Training methods may include privately supported schools, as in Fengyang and other counties, or part-time work and study, as in Jieshou and other counties. "Rolling snowball" methods can be used as a basis for training, whereby they bring science and technology to each and every household in the land.

- Recruit the able and appoint the capable, paying attention to selecting superior educated youth who have returned home to assume basic-level leadership positions. Those of really outstanding talents can be entrusted with important tasks. In August last year, they chose a self-educated assistant engineer in the chemical industry who had been home for 16 years and had definite organizational talents, Yan Honghua [0917 3163 5478], to be a deputy assistant director of the Chaohu administrative office.

- Enthusiastically support them, enabling them to work boldly and to mature in good health. Be concerned with their political progress and pay attention to admitting them into the party and the [Communist Youth] League [of China] in accordance with party and league criteria. They must be guided and supported in technological and economic terms. Self-educated talents are to be treated equally without discrimination and technical titles conferred via evaluations. Their legal rights and interests must be firmly protected.

- Strengthen leadership. Every level of the party committee and the government must appoint a leading cadre to be specifically responsible for the important matter of developing rural intellectual resources and the rural commodity economy, working as one in close cooperation with the party, the government and financial and cultural circles as well as with the mass organizations.

12615

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EAST REGION

LIFE EXPECTANCY INCREASES TO 73 IN SHANGHAI

OW240755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Shanghai, 24 May (XINHUA)--The life expectancy of Shanghai's population is now 73 years. Thirty years ago in the early post-liberation days the figure was 43, according to the Shanghai Health Bureau.

The bureau also revealed that the death rate in Shanghai has gone down from 20 per thousand in the early years of liberation to the present 6.8 per thousand.

This is due in large part to improvement of the city's medical service and the people's living standards.

Shanghai has 6,000 medical units which specialize in treatment, prevention, research and educational work. The number of hospital beds has reached 50,000 and the number of medical workers exceeds 100,000.

Doctors in Shanghai have also won national and international recognition for treatment of difficult burn cases, cardiovascular diseases and the reattaching of severed limbs.

Shanghai has set up a three-level health network. In the city's urban areas, these are the neighborhood committee, the district and the municipality while in the suburban areas they are the people's commune, the county and the municipality. Medical units at different levels have a division of labour plus cooperation. Paramedic services are offered at the basic level and difficult cases are referred to the county and city hospitals. The neighborhood and people's commune clinics are also responsible for family planning sanitation and hygiene work and epidemic prevention. Their medical staff are trained at the county and city hospitals while these hospitals send doctors to the basic units to offer medical advice and short-term courses.

Over 95 percent of the population has been inoculated and vaccinated against such diseases as tuberculosis, measles, whooping cough and diphtheria.

Infant mortality has dropped to 15 per thousand, lower than the world health organization standard of 20 per thousand.

The incidence of contagious diseases has decreased. Smallpox, measles, diphtheria and encephalitis are under control. Death due to contagious diseases ranked number one in early post liberation days now is in eighth place. The present main causes of death are cardio and cerebral vascular diseases and cancer.

CSO: 4000/386

EAST REGION

JIANGSU'S WRITERS URGED TO CREATE A NEW SITUATION

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 84 p 1

[Article: "Jiangsu Writers' Association Convenes Council Meeting to Study the Documents Well and Rouse the Spirit--Strive to Create a New Situation for Jiangsu's Literary Undertaking"]

[Text] The Jiangsu branch of the Chinese Writers' Association recently convened a council meeting in Nanjing. Council members who attended the meeting earnestly studied the documents of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Congress, enhanced their understanding of eliminating spiritual pollution, roused their spirit and resolved to strive to create a new situation for Jiangsu's literary undertaking together with writers in the province by writing more good literary works and promoting the building of a socialist spiritual civilization.

Member of the Central Consultative Committee Liu Xunyu [0491 7331 0337] and persons in charge of the provincial party committee and other quarters including Sun Han [1327 7318], Ye Xutai [0673 4872 3141], Chen Chao [7115 6389], Tao Bai [7118 4101] and other comrades spoke at the meeting. They fully affirmed the results of literary work in our province and expressed the hope that writers would study hard, strengthen their sense of responsibility, correctly carry out the work of eliminating spiritual pollution, remove any unnecessary worry and reservation, uphold the Four Basic Principles, continue to liberate their minds, be flexible, become involved in life, broaden their vision, give play to the positive role of creation and make 1984 a prosperous year of creation.

Persons in charge of the writers' association and writers who attended the meeting, including Chen Baichen [7115 4101 1057], Ai Xuan [5337 3551], Zang Yunyuan [5661 7189 6678], Sun Wang [1327 2498], Chen Shouzhong [7115 4060 4554], Chen Jia [7115 0857], Gao Xiaosheng [7559 2556 5116], Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1133], Zhang Xun [1728 1720], Hai Xiao [3189 4562], Gao Jiezi [7559 0094 1311], Shi Yan [4258 6056], Zhang Pinzhen [4545 0756 6966], Gu Ertan [7357 1422 9509], Sha Bai [3097 4101], Yi Mingzhu [2011 2494 3796] and Shi Qun [2448 5028], numbered over 40. The meeting was conducted by Ai Xuan, chairman of the Jiangsu branch of the writers' association.

This meeting was convened after the provincial party committee decided that the writers' association would carry out organizational reform. In order to

conduct the meeting well, comrades of the organs of the writers' association and the editorial offices of publications under them examined their work in the past several years by comparing it with the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Congress, while persons in charge of the writers' association who are party members examined the shortcomings of their work in the spirit of party consolidation and carried out self-criticism. The council deliberated on the work of the writers' association and conducted a full and in-depth discussion on how to resist and eliminate spiritual pollution, build socialist spiritual civilization, create a new situation for the literary undertakings in Jiangsu and reform the organization of the writers' association. Everyone believed that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee an unprecedented prosperity has appeared in the literary undertaking in our province, the number of fine writings has been created, the number of influential writers has mushroomed and the literary contingent has greatly increased. In the last several years, 41 pieces of writing have received national awards and over 70 pieces received first-class provincial awards. The number of literary publications has increased from 1 before the "cultural revolution" to more than 10, which include those whose objects are juveniles and young people and those that specially introduce foreign literature. The number of members has increased from over 100 before the "cultural revolution" to over 370. No doubt, there are still some problems that need our attention. For example, fine writings which reflect the four modernizations program and which create images of new characters are few in number; a small number of writings have such shortcomings as poor quality of style; and a minority of writings truly have spiritual pollution. These must be earnestly resolved in the future.

In studying how to create a new situation for the literary undertaking in Jiangsu, the comrades who attended the meeting unanimously agreed that we must uphold the course that art and literature serve the people and society and dare to create and reform, eliminate spiritual pollution in accordance with the policies and methods determined by the Party Central Committee, be earnest and solemn while guarding against simplification and magnification, guide writers to study hard on Marxism-Leninism and become involved in life, stress the training of young writers and further do a good job in operating literary publications.

The care and support for the work of the writers' association by the provincial party committee strongly encouraged everyone. The spirit of the writers was roused and their confidence increased many times. They unanimously indicated that they must make new contribution to the socialist literary undertaking under the leadership of the party.

9586

CSO: 4005/427

EAST REGION

NANJING UNIVERSITY SPONSORS ROTATIONAL TRAINING FOR PARTY CADRES

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Dai Liquan [2071 4539 3123] and Li Yining [2621 0001 1380]:
"Party Committee of Nanjing University Conducts Rotational Training Classes for Party Member Cadres above the Section Level Who Are Released from Work-- Earnestly Study the Documents On Party Consolidation, Conscientiously Enhance Ideological Understanding"]

[Text] Beginning this semester, the party committee of Nanjing University will hold rotational training classes in bimonthly terms for party member cadres above the section level who are released from work to study systematically the documents of party consolidation. So far five terms have been held and a total of 203 party member cadres have been trained on a rotational bases, making up 90 percent of the party member cadres above the section level at the university. This rotational training will be completed by the Spring Festival.

In the rotational training classes, the university's party committee demands that each party member cadre earnestly study the "Decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Party Consolidation," "Circular of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Strengthening the Education of Party Members," the new party constitution, Comrade Liu Shaoqi's "On the Self-cultivation of Communist Party Members," "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and Comrade Hu Yaobang's report at the 12th Party Congress. Practice has proved that through subjective effort the absolute majority of comrades not only completed the task of studying but also wrote a large number of notes. A minority of comrades with poorer education backgrounds did not even rest on Sunday and completed their study within the required time period.

On the basis of conscientiously studying the documents, the party committee of Nanjing University demands that students in the rotational training classes use the party constitution and related documents of the Party Central Committee for comparison and connect with their own ideology and work reality, earnestly launch criticism and self-criticism and use earnest criticism and self-criticism and examine the existing problems of keeping pace with the Party Central Committee since the "cultural revolution, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. The brief summaries are entered on the centrally printed form "Brief Summaries of

Rotational Training of Party Member Cadres" which will be kept by one's own general party branch for reference during party consolidation. Therefore, each comrade treats the brief summary very earnestly and strictly as a record of the results of this rotational training and as important preparation for party consolidation in the future.

After studying in the rotational training classes, everyone reported that there is a big difference between studying and not studying, studying systematically and studying sporadically, studying when one's mind is at ease and studying when one is busy. The students all believe that there are four primary results. First, they have received a profound education in the party's basic theory. Some veteran comrades who have joined the party 30 or 40 years ago said emotionally that our party stressed the education of its members during the war years as well as after liberation. But the fine traditions of our party were lost during the decade of turmoil. Although our party has stressed this problem since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, it has not attended to the systematic education of party members in basic theory because it has been preoccupied with bringing order out of chaos and concentrating its energy on shifting the focus of work to economic construction. Stressing this problem now is both necessary and pressing; it is an important safeguard against party consolidation becoming perfunctory. Some young comrades who have not joined the party for too long feel that although they have joined the party organizationally, they have not received any systematic education in the party's basic theory and communist ideology. Supplementing this lesson is very timely. Second, the confidence in realizing a basic improvement of party workstyle has been strengthened and the sense of political responsibility of party members has been defined. Many comrades reported that at first they believed that in view of the impure ideology, workstyle and organization, it would be very difficult to cause a basic improvement of party workstyle within 5 years. After studying, everyone understood that ours is a great, glorious Marxist party with long experience whose mainstream is good and has combat strength. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee our party has redefined the Marxist line, has done a lot of preparatory work for party consolidation and has achieved good results. The Party Central Committee is very determined about the present consolidation and we should be full of confidence. It is believed that party workstyle can be basically improved if we rely on the healthy strength of the party and the help of the people. Third, the mentality of serving the people wholeheartedly has been established and the relationship between the party's needs and individual interests has been put correctly. After studying, everyone further understands the goal of the party, which is to serve the people wholeheartedly. For the sake of the party's cause, a party member should have the spirit of dedicating oneself and do whatever the party says. Some young party members who were formerly unwilling to conduct the ideological and political work of students have indicated that they must feel at ease, work hard and contribute to the moral, intellectual and physical training and development of qualified people in an all-round way. Fourth, criticism and self-criticism have been recovered and carried forward and the mentality of the "benign and uncontentious person" has been initially overcome. By studying the documents, the comrades compared and examined their existing shortcomings and mistakes and made earnest self-criticisms. A comrade of a

journal of the university who had published a paper in 1980 which had erroneous views has made a profound examination and has obtained the understanding of comrades and leaders. In the present rotational training classes he further made an even more profound and sincere self-criticism and received good comments from everyone. Through self-criticism, some old hangups about interpersonal relationships left behind by the decade of turmoil have been resolved and unity has been strengthened. Some comrades who had rectified others in the "cultural revolution" have made self-criticism in the rotational training, taken the initiative to examine their mentality, once again apologized to the comrades who suffered and obtained their forgiveness.

To ensure that party member cadres concentrate their time and energy in their study, the rotational training classes have set up a strict system of work, rest and study discipline. During study hours students are not permitted to meet their friends, receive telephone calls or take part in a daily routine in order to safeguard the results of their study.

9586

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EAST REGION

STUDY OF PARTY CONSOLIDATION DOCUMENTS URGED

Fushou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 84 p 1

/Article by staff correspondent: "Deepen the Study of Party Consolidation Documents"/

/Text/ On 10 February the provincial committee's party consolidation office convened a conference of provincial organs for the purpose of exchanging experiences by the first group of party consolidation units in their study of party consolidation documents.

Hu Hong /5170 1347/, secretary of the standing committee of the provincial committee, attended the meeting; standing committee members Zhang Yumin /1728 3254 3046/ and Gao Hu /7559 5170/ gave addresses. Those attending the meeting also included responsible comrades from the first group of party consolidation units.

Responsible comrades from four units--the provincial personnel bureau, party committees in provincial organs, the provincial committee's propaganda department, etc.--variously introduced their experiences at the meeting in closely studying the party consolidation documents, in promoting the workstyle of relating theory to practice and in uniting thinking with the party line and policies since the Third Plenum. Their purpose was to discover the primary problems which the units wanted to resolve and to implement the policy of consolidating on the one hand and changing on the other. Responsible comrades of the provincial economic committee, provincial planning committee and provincial party consolidation office also spoke at the meeting.

The conference held that, for more than a month, the leadership of the first group of party consolidation units in provincial organs attached importance to the study of party consolidation documents and pursued it closely. Party members were conscientious and achieved results in their study. The ideological consciousness of the majority of party members increased in varying degrees. But it must be noted that these results were preliminary at best, because the majority of units had just rotated the first group of party members in for training. Training for the second group has just begun, and development is very uneven. There is still a considerable disparity from the requirements of the Central Committee, and for some units it is still a rather large disparity. The question of how to continue to deepen the study remains.

The conference particularly emphasized that we must deepen the study and guard against just putting on a show about studying the party consolidation documents. We must, in accordance with comrade Bo Yibo's 5631 0001 3134 three standards, undertake to examine and compare. At present, every unit must give close attention to the three questions of seizing leadership, focusing the study style and both consolidating and changing.

The crux for whether we can undertake party consolidation well lies with the leadership. At present, the leader of quite a number of units has not yet sat down to study; some who have sat down have encountered all kinds of interference. Various units not only have not sat down to study but have also interfered with the study of other party members. This situation must be changed rapidly. The leadership comrades who have not truly sat down to study must conscientiously search for the reasons why. Problems in work and study must be resolved well, and the top levels of leadership must give support. As long as ideology is given importance and we truly enter into an attitude of party consolidation, we will be able to accomplish party consolidation and work without error. To demand that the leadership sit down to study is not enough at all. Even more important is that the leaders set themselves up as an example, take the lead in studying the documents, take the lead in relating study to reality and take the lead in both consolidating and changing. Only in this way will we be able continually to deepen the study of the documents.

If we are to ensure that the study of party consolidation documents is not done superficially, we must definitely hold to the good study style of relating theory to reality. We must couple the spirit of the party consolidation documents with our own thinking. By means of study during the former period, the ideological consciousness of party members rose in varying degrees. But there are still many questions which have not been truly answered. For example, many units today still have not done a good investigation and analysis of their own party organizations and party members' situation. Some units have still not clearly sounded out the circumstances of the "three types of persons." Some units are still not certain about the main questions which must be solved in party consolidation in their own units. With some party members the thought still exists that "party consolidation has nothing to do with me." There are some party members who do not dare to undertake criticism and self-criticism. If we are to solve these questions, we must develop the superior study style of relating theory to reality and use the spirit of the party consolidation documents to unify thinking.

Both to consolidate and to change are important policies in party consolidation this time; they must permeate the entire process of party consolidation. In the former period some units achieved results with this. This approach has served a very good function in making a breakthrough with party consolidation and in strengthening the confidence of the masses within and without the party. But the majority of units are still in the talking stage, and their actions are not sufficient. Various units are both consolidating and employing an improper style; this situation must be changed as fast as possible. Each unit must select one or two questions about which the masses have significant opinions, which urgently need resolving and can be resolved and which can open up a new prospect for both consolidating and changing. These can serve as a breakthrough

point and be immediately resolved. In this way the first group of party consolidation units will be able to solve a large number of problems, the prospect of both consolidating and changing can be heightened and the confidence of the masses within and without the party about party consolidation will be rapidly strengthened.

Responsible comrades of the provincial committee's party consolidation office announced at the meeting that in order to guarantee that the study of party consolidation documents is not superficial and to ensure that there is enough study time, it was decided to extend the time for the study of party consolidation documents to the middle of March. When the time comes, we must examine the conditions of each unit in its study of party consolidation documents and accept the results after verification. Only in this way can we evolve to the next stage. Those who do not meet the requirements must be given additional class work.

The conference also demanded that all units fully develop the function of the party's basic organizations in becoming fighting forces.

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CSO: 4005/524

EAST REGION

STUDY OF HU QIAOMU'S ARTICLE URGED

Study by Shanghai Party Cadres

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 21 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "Conscientiously Study Comrade Hu Qiaomu's Important Article"]

[Text] On 17 February the municipal committee's propaganda department convened a meeting of cadres and made plans with regard to organizing the propagation and study of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's important article "Concerning the Question of Humanitarianism and Alienation." Based upon the spirit of the notification by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee and the municipal committee's instructions, the conference demanded that working personnel in propaganda, cultural and educational units and all personnel engaged in ideological and political work--and this includes all levels of party and government leadership cadres on every front--conscientiously study this article. All units in the propaganda system are to consider this article as part of their party consolidation study and pull together a certain amount of time to engage in conscientious study and discussion.

Xia Zhengyi [1115 1767 5902], head of the ideological work subcommittee of the municipal committee; Chen Qiwu [7115 0366 0063], deputy head; subcommittee members Hong Ze [3163 3419] and Luo Zhufeng [5012 4554 7364]; Gong Xinhan [7895 1800 3460], Wu Jian [0715 1696] and Ding Ximan [0002 6932 3341], deputy heads of the propaganda department of the municipal committee; and others attended the conference. Comrade Chen Qiwu gave a speech on the question of propagandizing and studying Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article; Comrade Gong Xinhan put forward concrete plans.

In his speech Comrade Chen Qiwu recalled the circumstances of the party consolidation study of the previous period. He pointed out that with the unified planning of the municipal committee, the conditions were rather good, generally speaking, for this municipality's propaganda, cultural and educational system in its study of the documents of the 2d Plenum of the 12th Party Congress and in its work of eliminating spiritual pollution. The policies were handled rather firmly and the overall course developed in a healthy manner. Through this study, the broad masses of party members and

cadres increased their understanding of the necessity and urgency for party consolidation and the elimination of spiritual pollution. They achieved initial results in the work of investigating spiritual pollution and banning pornographic and obscene materials. At the same time that they investigated spiritual pollution, they began a mass movement to critique books, plays and films. All aspects of the cultural life of the masses proceeded as usual. At the Second Municipal Theatre Festival, following the instructions of the municipal committee, the municipal committee's propaganda department and cultural bureau, based upon the spirit of the Second Plenum, conscientiously selected a list of plays and achieved rather good results with it. But we should also be aware that although the study is off to a rather good start, we have not yet gotten into it deeply. Moreover, the circumstances of different units are not in balance. We must continue conscientiously to pursue the study; if the study is not done well, party consolidation will be done only superficially.

Comrade Chen Qiwu said that Comrade Hu Qiaomu's important article "Concerning the Question of Humanitarianism and Alienation," is a scientific work of historical materialism. This article played an important role in clarifying the ideological confusion in ideological theory and literature and art during the previous period. It is of great significance in firmly holding to the four basic principles and in building a socialist spiritual civilization. This article also told us the method for applying the viewpoint of historical materialism in researching issues. It provided a very good example for the scholarly and theoretical world to carry on the socialist democratic spirit. He said that the study of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article should be combined with the study of party consolidation documents. We must further raise the understanding of the importance and necessity of not causing any spiritual pollution on the ideological front. And by means of studying the party consolidation documents, everyone's thinking can be united with the party's path, policies and strategy since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Congress. Thinking can be united with the policies of the 12th Party Congress and united with the policy of the 2d Plenum of the 12th Party Congress in its particular decision not to have party consolidation done perfunctorily. Their thinking can remain on the same ideological and political track as that of the Central Committee. Theoretical and literary and art workers are first of all Communist Party members. They must make demands upon themselves using party demands. They must firmly believe that the Central Committee's line, policies and strategy since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Congress are completely correct, that nothing "leftist" or rightist remains. They must not view themselves as superior to the party. In the ideological work at present, on the issues of ideological understanding, party nature and party discipline and in particular in the struggle against incorrect tendencies and bureaucratism, we must overcome rightist thinking and weaken and scatter this primary tendency.

Comrade Chen Qiwu said in closing that in propagandizing and studying we must put emphasis on accepting the basic spirit and primary viewpoint of the article. We must study the theory and method of Marxist historical materialism. Combined with this, we must develop criticism and discussion which seeks the truth from the facts with regard to the erroneous viewpoint

on the issue of humanitarianism and alienation. In our study we want both to promote equal and comradely discussions and to undertake criticism and self-criticism. We must firmly hold to party principles, not engage in liberalism and welcome comrades who hold erroneous viewpoints to engage in self-criticism. We must ensure that this study undertaking becomes the most effective one we have had in years.

In his speech Comrade Gong Xinhan asked that all units within the propaganda system, during the current party consolidation study effort, pull together and arrange a certain amount of time for the conscientious study of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's articles, that the education and health system make this article into important teaching material by which the students in major specialized institutes can partake of basic Marxist theoretical education; and that teachers and students at all levels of party schools and party and government cadres on every front, in particular the party and government cadres at the hsien and league levels and above, also organize well in order to study. In the study effort we must strengthen ideological and organizational leadership, pay attention to summing up and exchanging experiences and give attention to summing up fresh experiences acquired through engaging in Marxist educational, ideological and political work. We must direct everyone to comprehend accurately and completely the basic spirit and primary points of the article. We must relate this to reality, distinguish right and wrong and strive to ensure a true increase in ideological understanding. He said that we must encourage and welcome those comrades who have exhibited erroneous viewpoints to participate in the study and discussions; we must welcome their undertaking with the necessary self-criticism. In the study and discussions, we must permit the expression of different opinions, firmly hold to the approach of the "three negatives" and create a democratic, lively atmosphere of equal discussion. In the study effort, we must also emphasize, nurture and forge the ranks of Marxist theoreticians and the ideological and political working ranks. We must fully develop their role and pay attention to uniting those comrades who, in theory or in literary and art works, have made errors but wish to reform.

Study by Jiangsu Literary and Art Circles

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Ji Shichang [1323 0013 2490]: "Distinguish Theoretical Right and Wrong, Broaden Still Further the Path of Literary and Artistic Creation"]

[Text] On 29 February the propaganda department of the provincial committee held a symposium attended by a number of comrades from the literary and art world in order to exchange insights and gains acquired through study of Comrade Hu Qiaomu's important article "Concerning the Question of Humanitarianism and Alienation." Everyone was in touch with the reality of the literary and art front. They felt deeply that Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article, with its scientific Marxist analysis, cleared up much of our confused ideological understanding and that it was of great significance with regard to distinguishing theoretical right and wrong on the part of the masses of literary and art workers, with regard to correctly developing literary and art research

and creation and with regard to encouraging the flourishing of socialist literature and art in our province.

Comrade Jin Weimin [6855 3634 3046] of the Provincial Theatre Workshop said that humanitarianism is an unavoidable question in literary and art theory and creation. Since the late 1950's, there have been many discussions on it. But under the influence of "leftist" guiding ideology, the discussions were never very penetrating. He had personally encountered erroneous criticism because of taking part in this kind of discussion. This time, leading comrades of the Central Committee, with regard to this kind of theoretical question which is of great practical political significance, expressed their opinions dispassionately, rationally, persuasively and with an eye to seeking the truth from the facts. They undertook well-meaning, comradely criticism even of those comrades who were holding to erroneous opinions, which moved him deeply. He resolutely and conscientiously studied and discussed and has already written out study notes of more than 10,000 characters.

Comrade Wu Tiaogong [0702 6148 0361] of the Nanjing Teachers College said that Comrade Hu Qiaomu pointed out in his article that with regard to humanitarianism, we must differentiate between two concepts with different implications, that of the world viewpoint and the historical viewpoint and that of moral principles. Socialist humanitarianism is in essence different from the bourgeois humanitarianism which is taken for moral principles, but there does still exist a relationship of a certain determining legacy. And communist morality and socialist humanitarianism, in the totality of ethical and moral demands in socialist social life, reside at different levels. These arguments are unusually incisive and penetrating, which cause people suddenly to see the light. This attitude of engaging in scientific analysis which seeks the truth from the facts in regard to concrete questions has set an example for our applying the Marxist standpoint, viewpoint and method and for developing literary criticism and research work in literary and art theory.

Liu Ping [0491 0988] of the ZHONG SHAN editorial department and Comrade Li Jingduan [2621 2529 5083] of the ZE LIN editorial department said that we normally encounter two questions: One is how to use the Marxist viewpoint to observe and describe people; the second is how to understand and display our social reality correctly. Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article has instructed us that it is only by applying a viewpoint of historical materialism and describing man by placing him in a special historical and social environment and only by deeply understanding the laws of social development and thoroughly comprehending the reality of China's socialist society that we can guard against and overcome "leftist" and rightist tendencies, reveal the characteristics of our time and the essential nature of socialist society and correctly manifest the relationships between people within the socialist system.

Comrade Xie Ke [6200 2688] of the JIANGSU XIJU Editorial department related events to the reality of literary and artistic creation over the last few years and explained that criticism of bourgeois humanitarianism and the propagation and implementation of socialist humanitarianism are of the greatest

pressing significance today with regard to our literary and artistic creation. He said that such works as "Ren Ah Ren," "Lili Yuanshang Cao" and "Nu Fou" start out with abstract human nature and propagate bourgeois humanitarianism. This not only distorts reality, but the style of this befuddled and confused creation may also cause literature and art to run into a dead end. Why is it that our province's Huai opera "Da Wan Ji" has been staged more than 650 times without showing its age? And why has it been enthusiastically received by the masses? It is all because it expresses the superior traditional virtues of our working people and at the same time embodies the new moral style of socialist society. We ought vigorously to promote and extoll this kind of work. Many comrades still talk about the fact that Comrade Hu Qiaomu's article deeply illuminates the characteristics and laws of literature and art, which are highly enlightening and educational for us. At the same time it fully explains that criticizing bourgeois humanitarianism is not for the purpose of tying the hands of literary and art workers. Rather it is to ensure that we clarify the guiding ideology, all the better to propagate communist morality and socialist humanitarianism and ensure that the path of literary and artistic creation does not become narrower the farther it is traveled but rather becomes broader.

Also speaking at the symposium were Bao Zhongwen [0545 1813 2429] of Nanjing College, Liu Jingsheng [0491 7234 3932] of the "Yu Hua" editorial department, Cha Quangang [2686 0356 0474] and Feng Jianmin [7458 0256 3048] of the JIANGSU XIJU editorial department, Yao Zhiqiang [1202 1807 1730] of the provincial Cultural Office and other comrades.

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CSO: 4005/525

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HISTORICAL ATLAS COMPILERS HONORED--Shanghai, 7 June (XINHUA)--All the compilers and cartographers of the "historical atlas of China" have been awarded the "special prize for research in the liberal arts" by the Shanghai People's Government. The atlas, proposed by Mao Zedong in 1954 and approved by the party Central Committee and State Council, was compiled by 20 research workers at Fudan University's Institute of Chinese Historical Geography, with Professor Tan Qixiang, the director of this institute, as chief editor. They were joined by 80 historians and geographers from over ten units including the Chinese academy of social sciences, Nanjing University, the Central Institute for Nationalities and Yunnan University. The collection took almost 30 years from prepraation to publication in October 1982. The Shanghai People's Government announced in the citation that the atlas was an important piece of research in Chinese historical cartography and a useful reference book for the study of Chinese history and geography. The eight-volume atlas has 304 maps, outlining Chinese territory throughout history and reflecting the changes in the geographical environment from the stone age to the late Qing Dynasty. It records 70,000 ancient place-names in dynastic territory and the past regimes of minority nationalities. [Text] [OWO70745 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 7 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/386

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PLANNED PARENTHOOD MEETING REPORTS RESULTS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[Article: "How Successful Was Planned Parenthood In Guangdong Last Year? Birth Rate Lower But Still behind Rest of Nation: Provincial Planned Parenthood Working Conference Draws Plans for Current Year; Seeks Persistent Effort, Continued Progress"]

[Text] The provincial committee and government held a meeting of the Provincial Planned Parenthood Working Conference from 22 to 25 April in Kaiping to communicate thoroughly the spirit of the Conference of Provincial, Municipal and Autonomous Region Planned Parenthood Directors, to draw plans for planned parenthood work in the current year and to mobilize people throughout the province to continue vigorous efforts in the work of planned parenthood.

Both party and government have put particular stress on this meeting of the conference. At the beginning of April, the provincial standing committee held discussions on how the province might best continue its vigorous planned parenthood efforts and how best to conduct the upcoming session. Ling Botang [0407 0130 2768], representing the provincial party committee and government as member of the standing committee, gave a report to the conference. As he pointed out, we must conscientiously summarize and share experiences, based upon the past record of successes, to carry out future work in a better and more down-to-earth manner. Following the spirit of the central leadership, we must earnestly examine and overcome past problems and improve work habits and practices. We must effectively control population growth and, moreover, further strengthen relations between the party and the masses and come up with even greater victories in planned parenthood work.

The conference first reviewed last year's planned parenthood work in the province. In that year, more than 3.37 million contraceptive procedures were performed, including 190,000 tubal ligations. This provided a certain foundation for effectively controlling multiple births and fulfilled the year's plans for population control. However, as the conference noted, the province has still to cast off its backward status in this work. Although the live birth rate fell to 2.09 per 1,000 from 1982, it is still

higher than the rest of the nation. Consequently, the provincial committee and government request the people of the province to recognize clearly the enormous difficulty of controlling population in the province.

The conference also noted that by the end of the century the total population of Guangdong must be held to 70 million. Yet by the end of last year it had already reached 60,740,000, allowing for a net annual increase of only 540,000 over the next 17 years, while the net annual increase has averaged 900,000 over the last 3 years. Moreover, beginning in 1985, Guangdong will be entering a peak birth period, and the tasks in controlling population will become more onerous. If there is any wavering or relaxation, the work will have to be done over again, and past efforts may even be nullified. For this reason, the conference emphasized that we must persist in our efforts and continue to advance, and the leadership must show determination. There must be no change in focal points or strategy for the work or in policy principles. We must continue the work of organizing a twofold upsurge of action and continue to focus on ligations. Ligation measures should be implemented for all those for whom such measures are appropriate and who have not yet undergone them. At the same time, measures for IUD distribution and replacement measures should be implemented. Once the upsurge has passed, the more everyday work must be done conscientiously. The party's planned parenthood policies which strictly forbid multiple births and unplanned second pregnancies must be fully understood, accurately implemented and continually improved. We must continually improve work habits, pay attention to work methods, guard against simplistic impetuosity and roughshod work and master the work of ideology and education seeking truth from facts so that we can attain the goals of controlling the population increase and strengthening further the relations between the party and the masses.

The city of Jiangmen and Kaiping County were among four units introducing their experiences in continuing vigorously to tackle planned parenthood at the conference.

Participating in the conference were 122 comrades from the leadership and relevant departments in specific charge of planned parenthood work from various cities, localities and autonomous regions.

12303

CSO: 4005/577

SOUTHWEST REGION

MEETING NOTES PROBLEMS IN INTELLECTUAL POLICY

HK040137 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Excerpts] According to XINJIANG RIBAO, the regional CPC Committee's leadership group for inspecting the implementation of policies on intellectuals held its third meeting on 29 May to hear reports on implementation of these policies in each system. Fu Wen, member of the Standing Committee of the regional CPC Committee, pointed out at the meeting: It is essential to solve practical problems when checking on the implementation of policies on intellectuals, grasp this work without relaxing, and strive to produce tangible results this month.

He said: At present there is still serious leftist ideological influence in implementing the policies on intellectuals. A number of comrades doing leadership work cannot think things out properly, and this affects their efforts to give the masses effective ideological education. This is a major reason why the policies on intellectuals cannot be implemented in certain units. The leading party cadres at all levels must seriously study the relevant central documents and the speeches of central leaders, and first solve their own problems of ideological understanding.

He said: Although some units have built housing for intellectuals, in many cases the housing is being occupied by other personnel. This state of affairs must be changed. The leaders of all units must take the initiative to solve as many problems as possible. They should not delay and wait around.

Fu Wen stressed: We must pay special attention to problems affecting minority-nationality intellectuals. For historical reasons, there are not many minority-nationality intellectuals in Xinjiang. We must pay particular attention to taking advantage of their strong points and create conditions as far as possible for their continued training and promotion, so they can undertake important tasks in the four modernizations drive.

We must carry out criticism and education on certain leaders who lack knowledge, do not understand the policies on intellectuals, and do nothing about checking on the implementation of policies on intellectuals, and also on leaders of personnel and organization departments. Such people must be dismissed if the cases are serious and they refuse to mend their ways.

The meeting was attended by Janabil, secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Zhang Sixue and [words indistinct], deputy leaders of the committee's leadership group for inspecting the implementation of policies on intellectuals.

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

YUNNAN INFANT DEATH RATE--Since liberation, the province has achieved remarkable results in health protection for children. The death rate of babies dropped from over 20 percent before liberation to less than 6 percent at present. In 1983, the number of the total births in pediatric hospitals in the province was 3.1 times the figure of 1949. The number of pediatricians also increased by 5600 percent. [Summary] [HK040928 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 May 84]

KAZAK PEOPLE MOVING TO XINJIANG--Yesterday at 0600 hours, the special train which is full of the masses of the Kazak nationality in (Ershunqu) Special Zone in Haixi Autonomous Prefecture, passed through Xining. Leading comrades of the provincial party, government, and army, including Ma Wanli, Yang Wanjin, Bainma Dandzin, and (Xie Quanwei); leading comrades of the Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Zhang Baian and Song Bu; and responsible comrades of relevant departments welcomed and saw off at the railroad station the masses of Kazak nationality who are moving to Xinjiang. Leading comrades, including Ma Wanli, also went onto the train to visit the masses of Kazak nationality. Comrade Ma Wanli said: Qinghai is your second home. It is hoped that when you have time, you will return and have a look. The special train which is transporting the masses of Kazak nationality, left Golmud on 28 May at 2100 hours. Han Fucui, head of the provincial comfort Group and Vice Governor; responsible comrades of the Haixi Autonomous Prefecture and Golmud City; and representatives of various nationalities and circles, totaling over 5,000 people, held a grand welfare ceremony in Golmud. The provincial, autonomous prefectural, and city escort work group, comprising 28 comrades, including (Ladinguyan), Deputy Head of the Provincial Comfort Group and Vice Chairman of the Provincial Nationality Affairs Committee, will go to Xinjiang on the same train. [Excerpts] [HK011556 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 84]

LANZHOU PLA LEADERS WORK--This morning, Lanzhou PLA Units Commander Zheng Weishan and Political Commissar Tan Youlin, together with leading comrades concerned of Gansu Military District and the province and city, went to (Yantang) Park in Lanzhou to take part in labor at the park's expansion project, and to visit an antiaircraft run regiment of the Lanzhou PLA Units doing labor there. [Excerpts] [HK030615 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 84]

NATIONALITY AUTONOMY LAW--The regional people's congress Standing Committee held a forum in Lhasa on 7 June to hail the promulgation of the PRC law on autonomy of minority-nationality regions. Li Benshan, vice chairman of the committee, presided. Vice Chairman Xuekang Tudengnima said at the meeting: Two excellent things have happened for the region this year. The first was the forum on Xizang work convened by the central authorities, which decided on new principles and policies for the region's future economic construction, culture, education, and so on. The second is that we have the PRC law on autonomy of minority-nationality areas. The formulation of this law is a further guarantee for implementing the spirit of the forum on work in Xizang. At the same time it is an important achievement in building the country's socialist democracy and legal system. Vice Chairman Peng Zhe said: In solving the nationality problem, it is essential to train a large number of nationality communist cadres. Xizang has greatly developed this cause since its peaceful liberation. Nationality cadres now account for 70 percent of the total number of cadres. This has laid the foundation for the practice of nationality autonomy in the region. In the future, we must proceed from the actual conditions in Xizang and develop all undertakings in a truth-seeking way in the light of local conditions. We must gradually eliminate the real inequalities between nationalities that have been left over from history. [Excerpts] [HK080339 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jun 84]

CSO: 4005/663

NORTH REGION

WANG LINZHONG'S PROCURATORIAL WORK REPORT

SK060245 Hohhot Nie Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] While giving a work report of the Nei Monggol Regional People's Procuratorate at the second session of the sixth regional people's congress, Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional people's procuratorate, pointed out: Over the past year, the procuratorial organs at all levels in the region have carried out various procuratorial work centering on dealing blows to criminal and economic offenses in accordance with the stipulations defined in the Constitution and the law.

Wang Linzhong said: In line with the principle of dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals and catching the whole gang at one scoop, the procuratorial organs at all levels have closely cooperated with the public security departments and courts to deal blows to serious criminal offenses in a concentrated manner, and have scored remarkable achievements. Through the campaign against serious crimes, the average monthly crime rate dropped by 42.8 percent from that before the campaign. Serious crimes dropped by 33.5 percent and appealing crimes dropped by (?53) percent. The people's sense of safety have been enhanced and social order and security have been improving remarkably.

He continued: In the struggle against serious crimes, the procuratorial organs have given full play to their functions as legal supervisory organs, completed arduous tasks, including examining and approving the arrest of criminals, examining people's appeals, and supporting public prosecution, in a timely manner, and punished serious criminals promptly and heavily.

Wang Linzhong said: Through exposing and bringing serious economic criminals to justice in the past year, we have retrieved much economic losses for the state and contributed to safeguarding the socialist modernization construction.

Wang Linzhong said: Over the past year, the procuratorial organs at all levels in the region have vigorously handled a number of cases concerning state personnel who infringed upon citizens' democratic rights, upheld justice, and protected the democratic rights of citizens. He continued:

Over the past year, the procuratorial organs at all levels have vigorously handled a number of letters and visits by the people, extensively carried out propaganda on the legal system, and achieved good results. Thus, a number of outstanding cadres and policemen who have adhered to principle and worked justly have come to the fore.

Wang Linzhong called on the procuratorial organs at all levels in the region to make continued efforts, use the law as a weapon to protect the reform system and the system of opening to the outside world, and promote socialist economic construction.

CSO: 4005/657

NORTH REGION

LIANG GUOQING'S PROCURATORATE WORK REPORT

SK081333 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of the work report of the Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate delivered by Liang Guoqing, chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate--date not given]

[Text] Over the past year, under the leadership of the municipal CPC committee and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, under the supervision of the municipal people's congress standing committee, in close cooperation with the public security organs and people's courts, and proceeding from the reality of the political and economic situation, procuratorial organs at all levels across the municipality have conscientiously implemented the party's principles and policies, the state's Constitution and law, and the pertinent decisions of people's congresses and their standing committees, have continually regarded the consolidation of public security as a central task, have dealt strict blows to counterrevolutionary activities and other criminal offences, have given severe punishments to criminals who seriously jeopardized public security, have dealt blows to serious economic irregularities, and have given play to the role of legal supervision organs in safeguarding the socialist legal system, in protecting the rights and interests of the state and the people and in ensuring a smooth development of the socialist modernization drive.

1. Proceeding from the real situation of public security, we have resolutely implemented the principle of "giving prompt and heavy punishments to criminals according to law and rounding up the whole gang of criminals at one fell swoop," and actually honored the duties entrusted to procuratorial organs by the Constitution and law. Over the past year and particularly since July in 1983, in line with the real situation of Tianjin's public security, procuratorial organs at all levels across the municipality have conscientiously implemented the CPC Central Committee's "Decision on Dealing Strict Blows to Criminal Offences," the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Severely Punishing the Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Security, and the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Speeding up the Trying of Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Security," and have actively joined the campaign of dealing severe blows to criminal offences. With a high degree of political responsibility, with the attitude of working conscientiously, and with the workstyle of fearing not fatigue and fighting continuously, the large number of procuratorial cadres and policemen

have accelerated the handling of cases and dealt a concentrated and powerful blow to the criminals who seriously harmed public security. In the course of resolutely implementing the principle of striking the minority and redeeming the majority, we have given prompt and severe punishments to the criminals who seriously jeopardized public security. According to statistics, among the criminals arrested with approvals, 65 percent of them had brought serious damage to society.

In the course of dealing strict blows to criminals, procuratorial organs at all levels across the municipality have handled affairs in strict accordance with the law and correctly distinguished between the guilty and innocent. In the course of investigating cases, prosecuting legal offenders, instituting proceedings against legal offenders in court, and in appearing in court to hear the second trial against legal offenders, procuratorial organs at all levels across the municipality have clearly distinguished between serious crimes and general crimes, between principle and accessory criminals, and between recidivists and casual offenders in line with the specific situation of cases and with the consequences of crimes, and then have dealt with criminals according to the seriousness of their cases. Those who seriously damaged public security have been severely punished without leniency. As for the youngsters who committed slight crimes, focus has been placed on persuasion, education and reform so as to help them turn over a new leaf. Those serious criminal offenders who frankly surrendered themselves, exposed others' crimes and really showed repentance have been dealt with leniently according to the law. Thus, fairly good political results have been achieved.

To supervise investigations and trials is an important duty of procuratorial organs endowed by the Constitution and laws. Procuratorial organs at all levels of our municipality resolutely examined according to law to decide whether to arrest, to prosecute, to prefer a public charge and to appear in court to support the public charge, and supervised public security organs and the people's courts to see if their investigations and trials were legal. In 1983, they examined the pleadings for arrests of criminals forwarded by public security organs and approved the arrests of criminals of 86.3 percent of the cases they concluded and disapproved the arrests of criminals of 10.6 percent of the cases they concluded. After examining the cases forwarded to them for prosecution, they filed public prosecutions to the people's courts on 97.3 percent of the cases they concluded, decided not to prosecute 2.1 percent of the cases they concluded and dismissed 0.6 percent of the cases they concluded. In the meantime, they arrested 125 criminals and prosecuted [?102] criminals. The people's procuratorates at various levels persistently sent their personnel to appear at courts to support their public prosecution. In their supervision over trials, they filed timely protests and urged corrections according to law whenever they found the verdicts were wrong or the criminals were punished too heavily or too leniently. In the procuratorial work of jails and detention houses, they, on the one hand, dealt severe blows to the people who were subjected to reform or reeducation through labor and who committed crimes again. On the other hand, they coordinated with authoritative departments to strengthen management over jails, detention houses and places where criminals

are reformed and reeducated through labor, improved the living conditions, continuously raised the quality of reform and encouraged those subjected to reform and reeducation through labor to turn over a new leaf. The order of these places has been remarkably improved. Over the past year, the people's procuratorates at various levels have exercised their procuratorial power over the cases in which criminal liabilities should be pursued, conscientiously implemented the Criminal Law and the Criminal Procedural Law, dealt blows to criminals steadily, accurately and relentlessly with the emphasis on "accurately," and corrected cases of wrong arrests and prosecutions whenever they were discovered, thus ensuring quality in handling cases and offering legal protection of the personal and democratic rights of citizens. This played a positive role in mobilizing all positive factors to contribute to the four modernizations.

2. Proceeding from the political and economic situation and acting according to laws, we vigorously handled the cases of state personnel, violated laws and committed crimes. According to the Criminal Procedural Law, the people's procuratorates investigate the crimes of embezzlement, encroachment on the democratic rights of citizens and malfeasance and other cases which they deem necessary to handle directly by themselves. After achieving some results in dealing blows to serious economic crimes in 1982, procuratorial organs at all levels of our municipality have over the past year continued to implement the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Strictly Punishing Criminals Who Seriously Damage the Economy," and cooperated with other departments concerned to investigate and handle a group of economic cases. To deal blows to serious criminal activities in the economic field is an important manifestation of class struggle in the economic field of our socialist society in the new historical conditions. The masses of procuratorial cadres continued to enhance their understanding, fostered an idea of protracted struggle, conducted investigations and study on a large scale and went to key units and "dead corners" and "deal areas" to dig out a group of deeply hidden criminals. Such cases amounted to 51.5 percent of the cases they placed on file for investigations. In handling economic crimes of various types, we always placed emphasis on major and appalling cases and devoted certain time to step up investigations on them with concentrated efforts. For instance, Du Zhifu, former deputy secretary of the CPC committee of the Dagang Oilfield, abused his power to take more than 6,000 yuan of bribes after we began to deal severe blows to serious criminal activities in the economic field. Procuratorial organs overcame obstacles, investigated the case according to law and finally duly punished him.

While dealing blows to economic crimes, the procuratorial organs at all levels vigorously cooperated with the relevant units to conduct propaganda and education in an effort to raise the anticorruption ability of the broad masses of people. They offered some 580 suggestions for units where the criminal cases occurred in terms of their management and systems, and heaped them establish and improve regulations and system, improve management, plug up loopholes, prevent crimes and promote production.

The main disciplinary and procuratorial work of this period was to handle cases concerning dereliction of duty and infringement upon the citizens' democratic rights such as leakage of state secrets, false charges and slander.

In addition, the procuratorial organs at all levels conscientiously attended to letters and visits from the masses. In the past year, they received and handled some 5,300 letters and visits from the people, investigated and handled nearly 1,000 accusations and appeals, replied and dealt with the remaining more than 4,000 cases.

3. We have continued to strengthen the ideological, organizational and professional building of the procuratorial ranks in line with the four requirements for cadres. Over the past year, we have organized procuratorial cadres and the judicial people's policemen to study and implement the line, principles and policies defined since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, to foster the thinking of managing things in accordance with the law, and to strengthen the legal system. In line with the requirements of the central authorities on making the cadre ranks revolutionary, younger, knowledgeable, and professionally competent, and under the leadership of the municipal CPC committee and the CPC committees at all levels, the procuratorial organs have vigorously and carefully selected and promoted a number of middle-aged and young cadres with ability and political integrity, with legal and professional knowledge and with practical judicial experience to leading posts, smoothly carried out restructuring of the leading bodies, and succeeded in replacing old cadres with new ones. In order to meet the needs of our work, we have reinforced and strengthened the procuratorial cadre and police ranks in the municipality, carried out all kinds of activities to train in-service cadres and policemen, and attended to improving the political and professional quality of cadres and policemen in the course of practice and struggle.

The 12th CPC Congress indicated that our party and the state have entered a new period of creating a situation in all fields of socialist modernization. The promulgation and enforcement of the new Constitution enabled our country's socialist democracy and the building of the socialist legal system to enter a new stage. Under such circumstances, the party and the people have set greater demands on the procuratorial work. The tasks facing us are very arduous. In order to shoulder the tasks of protecting the people and dealing blows to the enemy in a better manner, the procuratorial organs at all levels should continue to implement the principle of "dealing heavy and prompt blows to criminals and catching the whole gang in one scoop," strictly handle counterrevolutionaries and criminals who seriously disrupt social order in an accurate and timely manner, strictly punish criminals who seriously disrupt the socialist economy, vigorously handle cases involving state personnel who violate the Criminal Law and whose criminal liabilities must be pursued, exercise all procuratorial power correctly, and give full play to the functions of the procuratorial organs. We should conscientiously implement the principle of handling cases comprehensively, combine punishments with reforming criminals and preventing crimes, strive to create a new situation in procuratorial work, and make new contributions to effecting a fundamental turn for the better in social order, and ensuring the smooth progress in the construction of the socialist economy.

NORTH REGION

SHANXI REPORT ON WORK OF PROVINCIAL COURT

SK011211 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of the Report on the Work of the Shanxi Provincial Higher People's Court delivered by Zhao Yaoren, president of the provincial higher people's court, at the Second Session of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress--date not given]

[Text] Since the first session of the 6th provincial people's congress, the provincial higher people's court and the people's courts at various levels throughout the province, with the guidance of the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress, have geared their judicial work to the party's general task and general objective, conscientiously carried out the state constitution and its laws and decrees, actively held trials to mete out strict punishments to serious criminals and handle civil cases and economic disputes, and have thus played a positive role in safeguarding public security and guaranteeing and promoting socialist modernization.

Over the past year and particularly since last August, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and CPC committees at various levels, the provincial higher people's court and people's courts at various levels across the province have worked in close coordination with relevant departments and, resolutely acting in line with the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Severely Punishing Criminals Who Have Seriously Endangered Public Security" and the principle of dealing stricter and quicker blows according to law, have concentrated major forces on the struggle to deal severe blows to criminal activities. As of today, the province has won a major success in the struggle. The people's courts at various levels have meted out stern punishments to serious criminals such as murderers, rapists, robbers, hooligans, major thieves, and those guilty of abducting and selling people and forcing and seducing women to engage in prostitution or keeping women as guests and making them engage in such acts. They also dealt severe blows to serious economic criminals guilty of embezzlement, bribery, profiteering, smuggling and fencing smuggled goods, theft and racketeering. Through large, medium, and small rallies, people's courts at various levels made public the judgments on the cases they had handled, executed according to law a group of major criminals who had committed extremely evil offenses and who must be killed, and meted out strict punishment to a great number of serious criminals according to law, thus steadily, accurately, and relentlessly dampening the arrogance of criminals.

In implementing the principle of dealing stricter and quicker blows, people's courts at various levels throughout the province placed the emphasis on major criminals who had seriously endangered public security, and resolutely meted out punishment, including severe punishment, and executed those who deserved it. Criminals who were sentenced to death after the approval of the provincial higher people's court were targets of strict punishment. The people's courts, in particular, resolutely and thoroughly smashed various criminal gangs that committed serious offenses and "caught them all in a dragnet." Members of the investigated criminal gangs were not tolerated. They were punished according to their crimes. Major and backbone elements of criminal gangs and culprits who colluded with criminals were given heavy punishment, and those who committed very serious offenses and incurred the greatest popular indignation, which cannot be suppressed without their being killed, were resolutely sentenced to death without leniency.

While hearing cases, people's courts at all levels persisted in seeking truth from facts, based on reality; took the law as their criterion; stressed work "accuracy;" strictly distinguished between guilty and not guilty and different kinds of guilt, and clarified the difference between serious criminal offenders and general criminal offenders. Criminals were sentenced based on clear facts and evidence and given due punishment, justice, and discipline. Especially in capital cases, collegiate benches and judicial commissions took a prudent attitude, reviewed first and second trials and review cases, carried out their own duties, and conscientiously implemented the judicial work personnel responsibility system. Before executing criminals, a higher provincial court and an intermediate court would check their crimes again. Through making strict checks on facts, evidence, and the law, we correctly and timely punished criminal offenders in line with the law.

In the struggle against serious criminal offenses, people's courts at all levels resolutely carried out the criminal procedural law and the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Severely Punishing Criminals Who Have Seriously Endangered Public Security," actively worked in close coordination with public security and procuratorial organs, conditioned each other, and attended to their own duties. While trying serious criminal offenders, they conscientiously carried out the public trial, jury, dodge, collegiate, and lawsuit systems and procedures, and safeguarded the accused's rights to defense in line with the law. At the same time, higher and intermediate people's courts conscientiously heard appeals, concentrated on checking cases already checked and concluded by lower courts, strengthened supervision over trials, summed up experience in administration of justice, ceaselessly improved the level of judicial work, and ensured the quality of case handling.

While seriously punishing serious criminal offenders, people's courts at all levels throughout the province conscientiously carried out the policy on "leniency to those who confess their crimes and severity to those who refuse to" and gave lenient and light punishments to those who surrendered themselves to the police and confessed their crimes frankly and whose cases could be dealt with lightly in accordance with the law. Through the strong,

powerful, and concentrated provincial-wide struggle, the gang of hooligans that were rampant for a while were seriously dealt with, the arrogance of various kinds of criminals has disappeared, the situation in which the good were afraid of the bad changed, the occurrence of criminal cases substantially declined, and public security has turned for the better.

Firm attendance to hearing civil cases and solving the disputes between the people and preventing the intensification of contradictions in a timely manner has great influential power to promote a turn for the better in public security and social order. Over the past year, courts at all levels across the province checked and concluded 39,930 cases and handled 24,095 cases of simple civil disputes. While hearing civil affairs cases, judicial officers conscientiously carried out the civil affairs and lawsuit law, actively went to townships and factories with files, persistently made rounds to handle cases, checked and studied on the spot, gave ideological guidance to the persons concerned, and made efforts to conclude the cases through mediation. Of the cases that were wound up 45.4 percent were dealt with by mobile judiciary groups and 82.6 percent of them through withdrawing charges thanks to mediation. According to the provisions of the civil action law, the provincial people's courts at all levels held open trials to safeguard the fight of the defense and to realistically achieve the practice of clearly exposing facts, distinguishing right from wrong, safeguarding the legitimate rights and interests of both parties, and of meting out punishments for unlawful acts. Meanwhile, the people's courts at grassroots level in close coordination with judicial and administrative organs have guided the people's mediation committees at grassroots level to deal with more than 200,000 cases of disputes, playing an important role in consolidating public security in a comprehensive way.

The people's courts at all levels have always considered the work of safeguarding the legitimate right and interests of women and children as important duties. In the past year, in conducting judicatory work, they not only meted out stern punishments for a large number of criminals who had cruelly injured or killed women and children, but also earnestly dealt with a large number of civil cases of infringing on the legitimate right and interest of women and children in disputes involving divorces, property, living expenses, pensions, and inheritance, and sentenced a large number of criminals who had violently intervened in the freedom of marriage, illegally engaged in bigamy, and persecuted or forsook wives and children. Thus, women and children have been truly protected by the law and the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of women has been fully exerted.

In actively conducting economic judicatory work and earnestly implementing "the law of economic contracts" and other economic regulations and decrees, the people's courts at all levels throughout the province dealt with 18,031 cases concerning disputes of economic contracts between various corporations, playing an active role in safeguarding economic order, readjusting economic relationship, improving enterprises' management, increasing economic returns, and fulfilling the state plans. Meanwhile, the people's courts at all levels actively dealt with a large number of disputes caused by the signed contracts of agricultural production, and those between rural commune members,

specialized households, and households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation, as well as communes and brigades, resulting in safeguarding through legal measures the rights and interests of specialized households and those doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation.

Since 1983, the provincial higher people's court and the people's courts at all levels throughout the province have strengthened the work of dealing with the people's petitions and visits and have earnestly handled a large number of petitions and oral charges. In line with the principle of seeking truth from facts and correcting all mistakes found, they have reversed some verdicts in line with the legal procedure, which should be reversed according to the law and the people's rational petitions. They have conducted criticism and education and strictly dealt with the few cases in which the people's petitions have been found to be deliberately provocative and run against the law. They have also carefully explained and educated the people who have petitioned cases that were correctly sentenced at first in order to persuade the people to abandon their petitions and to abide by the original sentence.

At present, localities throughout the province are actively exerting efforts to fulfill the grand target set forth by the 12th CPC Congress and to build Shanxi Province into a base of energy resources and heavy chemical industry. The people's courts at all levels are assuming the glorious duty of safeguarding the program of building the two civilizations. Hereafter, we must unswervingly implement the principle of sternly and immediately punishing criminals so as to correctly deal stern blows to criminals who have endangered social peace and brought serious damage to the socialist economy, to ensure the program of building socialism, and to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship. Efforts should be made to carry out the judiciary work of economic cases, and to deal with according to law the disputes caused by various economic contracts and by the signed contracts in rural areas, and the cases of other economic disputes. To safeguard the interests of the state and collectives and the legitimate rights and interests of specialized households, households doing specialized jobs besides crop cultivation, and of individuals, we must further strengthen the judiciary work of civil cases and deal with the people's petition letters and visits so as to enhance the unity among the people and to safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. By conducting judiciary activities, we should carry out the propaganda work of legal systems and actively join the work of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way so as to prevent or reduce the number of crimes. With the cooperation of judicial and administrative departments, we should do a good job in conducting guidance among the people's mediation committees at all levels so as to deal with a large number of disputes at the grassroots level. A good job should be done in successfully building the personnel contingent of courts and in upgrading the political and professional quality of judicial cadres and policemen so as to meet the need of the new situation in judiciary work. Under the guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies, we must take the party rectification drive as a motive force to push forward the judiciary work in various fields and to make new contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in public security and social morale and ensuring the smooth progress of building socialist modernization.

NORTH REGION

WANG YONGCHEN'S COURT WORK REPORT

SK072355 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of report made by Wang Yongchen, president of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court, on the 1983 court work--date not given]

[Text] Since the first session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress, the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality, under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th CPC Congress, the leadership of the municipal, district, and county CPC committees, and the supervision of the municipal, district, and county people's congresses, have resolutely implemented the principle of "conducting heavy punishment in a timely manner and rounding up all criminals at one scoop" have conducted heavy punishment in a timely manner and according to the law to a large number of criminals who brought serious damage to social peace, and have correctly tried or dealt with in a timely manner a large number of civil cases, disputes caused by economic contracts, and cases of the people's petitions. They have also scored marked achievements in various fields, such as integrating the judicatory work with the activities of making judicial proposals and publicizing legal systems, and bringing into full play the functional role authorized by the Constitution among the state judicatory organs so as to ensure and promote the progress of the program of building socialist modernization.

1. We gave heavy punishment in a timely manner and according to the law to the criminals who brought serious damage to social peace. In the first half of 1983, the people's courts at all levels across the municipality scored a 40.1 percent increase over the figure of the corresponding 1982 period in accepting or hearing the extremely serious cases of murder, rape, and gangsters. These criminals did evil in broad daylight, are full of arrogance, seriously disturbed social order, brought damage to socialist economic construction, and greatly endangered the people's property and lives. However, we did not understand the seriousness caused by the criminals in the society. We punished them rather lightly. Numerous people complained to us of these punishments and urged us to give stern punishment to criminals so as to achieve a fundamental turn as soon as possible for the better in public security. Since August 1983, according to the "decision" of the CPC Central Committee on dealing strict blows to criminal activities, the "decision" of the NPC Standing Committee on giving stern punishment to

criminals who have brought serious damage to social peace, and the "decision" on the procedure of rapidly bringing to trial the criminals who have given serious damage to social peace, the people's courts at all levels across the municipalities with the cooperation of the departments of public security, procuratorial offices, and judiciary organs, have concentratedly tried according to the law and in a timely manner a large number of serious criminals of murder, arson, rape, hold-up, gangsters, serious robbery, woman and children abduction, and making and trafficking obscene articles. They have given stern punishment to a number of criminal cliques, have killed a number of most heinous criminals, and have also conducted punishment to the saboteurs of counterrevolutionaries.

In conducting judicatory activities, the people's courts at all levels have held 258 open trials on varying scales with the participation of more than 420,000 spectators. They have punished the criminals greatly, effectively dealt blows to the arrogance of criminals, encouraged the fighting will of the people, promoted social healthy tendencies, and have safeguarded the sanctity of the law.

In the struggle against serious criminal offenses, the people's courts at all levels promoted the fine tradition of our country's socialist legal system, persisted in obeying the party's leadership, relied on the broad masses in the course of investigations and studies, sought truth from facts, cooperated with the public security and judicial departments and interacted on one another, and handled cases strictly in accordance with the law. While handling cases, the people's courts at all levels strictly implemented the legal systems--the dodge [hui bi 0932 6699], pleading, collegiate, and appeal systems--gave open trials according to the law to whatever cases needed, and placed judicial activities under the supervision of the people. In addition, they also invited members of the municipal people's congress standing committee and the municipal CPPCC committee and persons from democratic parties to courts to read data of serious cases, introduced to them criminal charges in the indictments, solicited opinions from them, issued open letters on crimes of serious offenders to organs, mass organizations, enterprises and establishments, schools, neighborhoods and various units, and mobilized the masses to discuss them. Through conducting open trials and extensively hearing opinions from the masses of all circles, the people's courts ensured the quality of handling cases, and succeeded in publicizing the legal system and educating the masses.

The people's courts at all levels conscientiously implemented the policy of integrating strict punishments with lenient ones, and meting out lenient punishments for those who confess their crimes frankly, and strict punishments to those who refused to confess their crimes. They gave different treatments to different cases and meted out both lenient and strict punishments to criminals when necessary. In accordance with facts and the law, they gave strict punishments and death penalty when necessary and were not soft-hearted and lenient in handling cases. As to those who surrendered and confessed their crimes frankly and who showed repentance and wanted to perform meritorious services to atone for their crimes, they handled them leniently in accordance with the law. The people's courts at all levels

actively cooperated with the fraternal departments to educate, persuade, and redeem youths who committed minor crimes, helped the relevant departments to implement all comprehensive handling measures, and in the light of judicial work, vigorously conducted propaganda on the legal system and offered suggestions to judicial organs.

In addition, the people's courts at all levels continued to implement the decision of the NPC Standing Committee on "strictly punishing serious economic criminal offenses," dealt blows to criminal offenses, attended to handling major and appalling cases, protected the property of the state and the people, and ensured the implementation of the system of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy and the smooth development of the economic construction.

2. We strengthened civil trials, and protected the legal rights and interests of the state, the collective, and the individual. Between last year's April and February of this year, the number of civil cases in their first hearings tried by the people's courts at all levels in the municipality dropped by 6.87 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year. Of this, matrimonial disputes showed a continued increase, which accounted for 45.7 percent of the total number of civil cases, an increase of 5.56 percent over the corresponding period of the previous year. While trying civil cases, the people's courts at all levels proceeded from the principle of helping promote production, work, social order, people's unity, and family harmony, and handled cases correctly and timely in the spirit of strictly handling cases in accordance with the Constitution, the relevant policies, and law stipulations. They exerted special efforts to handle matrimonial cases, strictly implemented the Marriage Law, adhered to the principle of freedom in marriage and equality between sexes, opposed the feudal and bourgeoisie marriage viewpoints, and promoted socialist morality and habits. As to couples whose relationships did not truly deteriorate, the people's courts helped them ideologically and helped them reconcile patiently. In regard to couples whose relationships really deteriorated and they had no hope of reconciliation, they tried their utmost to mediate before allowing them a divorce. While handling divorce cases involving three parties such as abandoning one's wife or husband for loving the new and loathing the old, they first clarified the facts and distinguished between right and wrong. They then criticized and educated the wrong party and the third party and enabled them to understand and correct their mistakes. They suggested units to give party discipline and administrative and disciplinary sanctions to those whose mistakes were serious. They gave strict punishments in accordance with the law to those who were guilty of injuring, maltreating, bigamy, and forsaking their partners or children because of the involvement by the third party. In addition, they followed the municipal people's congress standing committee's "Resolution on Firmly Stopping Law Violations and Criminal Activities of Cruelly Injuring and Killing Girl Infants and Maltreating Mothers of Girl Infants" to handle such cases strictly and mete out proper legal punishment to law violators and criminals.

We handled civil cases in strict accordance with the stipulations of the "Civil Procedural Law (for trial use)." Adhering to the principle of offering more convenience for the people to file lawsuits, the masses of judicial personnel went to plants, rural areas, and neighborhoods and visited the masses to conduct investigations and study, clarified the crux of the disputes between the two parties involved, relied on the masses and grassroots organizations to conduct patient ideological persuasion and mediation, and, bearing in mind both the ideological and practical problems, solved the litigants' sharply contradictory civil disputes.

At the same time, district and county grassroots people's courts further strengthened the building of people's courts and their professional guidance to mediation committees, actively publicized the legal system and solved the difficulties and disputes of the masses so that a great number of civil disputes could be solved at grassroots levels and in the embryonic stage.

Through handling civil cases and strengthening the administration of justice, as well as the efforts to coordinate with women's federations and other departments to publicize the legal system of "safeguarding the legal rights and interests of women and children," marriage and family relations were further improved and stabilized, the new marriage and family systems were consolidated and developed, the legal rights and interests of old people, women, and children were protected, family unity and harmony were strengthened, the legal rights and interests of the state, the collective, and the individual were safeguarded, social conduct was improved, and the smooth progress of the four modernizations was promoted.

3. We conscientiously strengthened economic trials in order to serve economic construction better. Following the development of economic construction, the people's courts increasingly shouldered heavy tasks in economic trials. In line with the guidelines of the "Economic Contract Law" and the "Civil Procedural Law," and relevant policies, the people's courts at all levels of our municipality vigorously held open trials on cases of economic disputes. After clarifying all facts, the right and wrong, and the responsibility, they emphasized mediation and brought cases to trial only when mediation failed. From April 1983 to February 1984, the people's courts at all levels of our municipality accepted 423 cases of economic disputes and concluded 373 cases involving 8.57 million yuan. Through handling economic contract disputes between corporations and between corporations and self-employed businessmen or specialized households, they investigated, handled, and meted out punishments according to law to all law and contract violations, cases of taking the advantage of state construction to "scrounge," "fleece," and "eat from big corporations," and the erroneous acts of decentralizing material and financial resources to harm the key construction projects. By so doing, they readjusted some economic relations between production, supply, transportation, and marketing in the economic field and played an active role in safeguarding the socialist economic order, ensuring the implementation of the state economic plans, protecting the legal rights and interests of litigants, and guaranteeing the smooth progress of economic construction.

4. We strengthened supervision over the judicial work, and attended to the work of appealing to higher authorities and of answering letters and receiving people. In trying cases, people's courts at all levels strictly followed the stipulations of the constitution, voluntarily accepted the supervision of people's congresses and their standing committees, gave full play to the role of people's courts at higher levels in supervising the work of people's courts at lower levels, and conscientiously implemented the principle of seeking truth from facts and of correcting mistakes whenever discovered. Over the past year, people's courts at all levels corrected, according to the law, 236 criminal cases that had been improperly defined and had resulted in punishments that were too light or too heavy, and commuted in a timely manner 16 civil cases which had been improperly dealt with, thus implementing the policies of the state and the party and safeguarding the solemnness of the law.

During this period, people's courts at all levels handled a total of 9,660 letters and received 54,911 visits, gave prominence to solving the problem of the people's difficulty in "bringing a lawsuit against somebody," and actively explained the law and policies to the masses.

5. We greatly enhanced the fighting capacity of the cadre and police contingent of people's courts. To make people's courts at all levels really become a powerful instrument for the people's democratic dictatorship, we strengthened the ideological and political work among cadres and policemen, actively trained cadres with practices, and constantly improved the political and professional quality of judicial workers. Major attention was paid to organizing cadres and policemen to study the Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in order to enhance further the consciousness of cadres and policemen in implementing the party's principles, lines, and policies and to make them maintain ideological and political unanimity with the CPC Central Committee. We resolutely implemented the "regulations for the political, judicial, and public security workers (for trial implementation)," educated cadres and policemen to abide by discipline and law, enforced the discipline, improved the case-trying style, and imposed severe punishment on some law and discipline violators.

To gradually foster the cadres who not only have a good grasp of legal knowledge but also have practical experience in trying cases, some responsible cadres of the people's courts personally handled cases in order to obtain direct experience. The municipal higher people's court held an experience-exchange meeting on implementing the law on civil action and on formulating legal documents, and sponsored lectures on specialized professional knowledge in order to raise the professional level of cadres.

The year 1984 is a year to accelerate the pace of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist construction, as well as the second year for the task raised by the 12th CPC Congress for effecting a fundamental turn for the better in social order within 5 years. Therefore, the task of people's courts is very arduous. People's courts at all levels across the municipality should enhance their consciousness in serving the party's central task, and should do an even better job in striking the enemy, punishing

criminals, protecting the people, and strengthening the socialist legal system. We should firmly and unswervingly conduct the campaign against criminal offenses, strive to effect a turn for the better in social order, promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, ensure a smooth development of the four modernizations, and contribute and add luster to developing the excellent situation so as to greet the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding with new and outstanding success!

CSO: 4005/657

NORTH REGION

NIE RONGZHEN ON PUBLICATION OF 'LOVELY HEBEI'

HK050931 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 84 p 8

[Letter written by Nie Rongzhen [5119 2837 5271] in February 1984: "A Letter of Congratulations Written on the Occasion of the Publication of 'Lovely Hebei'"]

[Text] In order to carry out education in patriotism and in loving and revitalizing Hebei among the vast number of cadres and youngsters, you have decided to publish a book entitled "Lovely Hebei." (Footnote: "Lovely Hebei" will soon be published by Hebei People's Publishing House. The book contains an outline of Hebei Province's geographic features; narration of Hebei's historical development, economic construction, science and technology, culture, education, literature and art, scenic spots and historical relics; and biological outlines of well-known historical persons, heroic revolutionary martyrs, heroes and model workers. It is a book of more than 600,000 Chinese characters.) I agree with this decision and think that Hebei is indeed lovely!

I have a long relation with Hebei. As far back as in 1930 when I worked at the Shunzhi [old name of an area in Hebei] Provincial CPC Committee, I began to have a close relation with Hebei. Later, in 1937 when the Shanxi-Chahaer-Hebei Border area was established, I worked in Hebei for another 12 years and never left the area until the time when the PRC was founded. Since the founding of the PRC, though I have been transferred to work in Beijing, I have, in fact, never severed my relation with Hebei, a province with rich soil. Therefore, I often say that most of my life has been spent in Hebei. I am familiar with the people, mountains, waters, grass, and trees in Hebei and cherish an affection for them. They are indeed dear to me!

In the future, Hebei has boundless prospects. During the war of resistance against Japan, in spite of the great difficulties, Hebei shouldered the glorious tasks of supporting the troops in the front, supplying food for them and supporting other areas. Today, Hebei has an even greater potential to tap. Let me cite the words of Wang Buo, a poet of the Tang Dynasty: Hebei is a province where there are "the best natural resources and people of talents." In the vast land of Hebei, there is plenty room for you to play to the full your wisdom and talents.

In order to love and revitalize Hebei, we should know Hebei well. The book "Lovely Hebei" precisely plays the role of giving a detailed briefing on Hebei. Hebei has a glorious history and a revolutionary tradition. I believe that the people in Hebei will continue to make great efforts to satisfactorily develop Hebei's four modernizations and thus add glory to the motherland and to Hebei!

CSO: 4005/657

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN REGULARIZES CADRES' EDUCATION ON THEORY

SK040350 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Jilin Province will regularize theoretical education on Marxism and Leninism among 400,000 cadres throughout the province. This is the arrangement made at the recent meeting sponsored by the provincial CPC committee on propaganda work.

In implementing the spirit of the directive issued by the central authorities in regard to regularizing theoretical education among cadres, the provincial CPC committee recently approved and relayed the 1984 arrangement submitted by the propaganda and organizational departments under the provincial CPC committee and the provincial financial department concerning regularizing theoretical education on Marxism and Leninism among cadres. The provincial CPC committee urged localities to adopt various measures, including television teaching programs, to conduct regular theoretical education on Marxism and Leninism among leading cadres at or below the county level, reserve cadres, cadres in charge of political work in organs and units at or above the section level, and among specialized personnel in charge of ideological work. Efforts should be made to organize them to earnestly study Marxist philosophy, the political economy, scientific socialism, and the basic issues of Chinese revolution and construction. Specialized technical and professional cadres should only study Marxist philosophy, the political economy, and the basic issues of Chinese revolution and construction. Their academic records in these studies should reach the corresponding standard of liberal arts colleges. Their study achievements should be written down in their personal files, which should be regarded as an important basis for personnel promotion and employment.

In concentrating on the urgency and importance of further encouraging cadres to study Marxist and Leninist theories, participating comrades held earnest discussions. Some veteran comrades stated in reviewing their study experience: The reasons why cadres' enthusiasm for study was so high in the 1950's and their consciousness was so strong were because the Chinese revolution and construction at that period required theoretical guidance. At present, our central tasks are to conduct transformations and to build socialism that reflects the Chinese characteristics. To fulfill these arduous tasks, we should display again the study enthusiasm developed in that period and should study Marxist and Leninist theories in a systematic manner.

In holding discussions, participating comrades unanimously held that the key to successfully regularizing theoretical education among cadres lies in leadership. Party committees at all levels are urged to put the education program on their important schedule and to strengthen their leadership over the work. Meanwhile, they should take the lead in studying theories painstakingly. By doing so, will they certainly be able to overcome their concrete difficulties and score good studying results.

CSO: 4005/658

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING MILITARY REGION MOVES AGAINST EXAM FRAUD

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 84 p 4

/Article by Zhao Su /6392 5685/: "To Correct the Unhealthy Tendencies of Using the Powers of Office For Private Purposes and Fraud, the Party Committee of the Beijing Military Region Seriously Investigates and Disposes of the Problem of Fraud in a Certain Division Which Practiced Favoritism On an Admissions Examination"

/Text/ The Party Committee of the Beijing Military Region recently investigated and took disciplinary action against a certain subordinate division because of that division's problem of favoritism and fraud on the training dadui admissions examination. The Party committee used this incident to teach the vast numbers of Party members to correct the unhealthy tendencies of using the powers of office for private purposes and fraud; it also used the incident to deeply push forward the military unit's Party consolidation work.

In this affair, serious offense disciplinary sanctions were recorded for the division commander and for the political commissar both of whom had important leadership responsibilities. The deputy political commissar, who had the direct leading responsibility, was dismissed from his administrative post. The chief examiner and proctor, who accepted bribes and were derelict in their duties, along with others who were involved in the irregularities, respectively received criticism education and disciplinary measures. Fifty-two students who were involved in the fraud had their names removed from enrollment lists.

The Party Committee of the Beijing Military Region issued a notice with regard to this affair, requiring that all Party committees and organizations of units above regimental level use this incident as a mirror, and earnestly conduct rectification of ideological style with the correction of the unhealthy tendencies of using the power of office for private purposes and fraud.

In the middle of last December, during the centralized examination for the Beijing Military Region organization's training dadui, a few leading cadres of a certain division ignored the regulations of higher authorities and flagrantly instigated the persons concerned to bribe the examination proctor to allow people to answer test questions outside the examination hall, and to allow them to pass around strips of paper, and to allow them to enter the examination halls to give pointers to examinees. These persons and the leading cadres practiced

fraud on their relatives behalf, or on behalf of their colleagues and therefore they had an extremely bad effect on the masses. After this incident, the Beijing military region party committee and members of the standing committee conducted three discussion and study sessions at which they pointed out that because this incident occurred during the full-scale commencement of Party consolidation, and, moreover, since the higher leaders had made repeated injunctions prohibiting irregular behavior on admissions examinations, the matter was a serious one, and should be handled as such.

In the first part of February, the Party committee and organizations of this division conducted a 10-day rectification of ideological style. By studying the Party consolidation documents, they began criticism and self-criticism, and they obtained a deeper understanding of the seriousness and harmfulness of the problem. Those leading cadres who committed the mistakes said, with pain in their hearts, that the real reason for their mistakes was selfishness, and that they had forgotten that the purpose of a Communist Party member was to serve the people whole-heartedly, and that they had used the authority they held to obtain personal benefits. Those comrades who had not participated in the fraud also learned a lesson; they universally likened this rectification to the sounding of an alarm for themselves and as an inoculation.

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CSO: 4005/501

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

KUNMING UNIT TEACHES PARTY MEMBERS NOT TO CONCEAL FAULTS

RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 84 p 4

/Article by Yang Dengqu /2799 4098 3255/ and Sun Ren'gui /1337 0088 6311/:
"The Party Committee of the Kunming Unit Educates Party Members Not to Conceal
Faults and Not to Gloss Over Errors"

/Text/ In the process of party consolidation, the Party Committee of the Kunming Units stressed that Party members--especially leading cadre Party members--be open-hearted and above-board, and with respect to the Party, they should be loyal, honest, truthful and should not conceal faults nor gloss over errors, and should promote simultaneous rectification and correction of errors.

Ever since the Kunming Units Party Committee and organizations started Party consolidation, some Party members have been afraid to speak the truth. They feared "suffering rectification," and they tended to overworry. As a result, when facing problems they concealed faults and glossed over wrongs, and they did not tell the truth to the leading Party organization. Because of this, members of the Kunming Unit Party Committee and Standing Committee deeply penetrated various teams and departments of various organizations to conduct patient and painstaking ideological and political work. They also took the lead in examining all manifestations of impurities in their own thinking and style of work. They strictly analyzed themselves in order to set examples for Party members and for the masses.

The Party Committee of the Kunming Units dealt sternly with those Party members and responsible cadres who deliberately concealed their wrongs and lied to the Party. There was a head of a department of the logistics department who, when he was the leader of a lower echelon unit, used the authority of his office, and through some improper means, transferred his wife's younger sister from a village in the north to his unit, and moreover, he arranged a job in a defense factory for her. After this chief was transferred to the organization, he again used the authority of his office to arrange for his wife's younger sister to to to a unit in the suburbs of Kunming. Later, when the locality exposed him, and when he was questioned by the organization, he fabricated a pack of lies to deceive the organization. The Party Committee of the Logistics Department dealt with him very severely, and decided to send his wife's younger sister back to where she originally came from.

Because the Kunming Unit's party committee freed Party member cadres minds of all ideological apprehensions in a timely way, the work of Party consolidation was smoothly carried out, opening up a new phase in the work of simultaneous rectification and correction of errors.

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CSO: 4005/501

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION IMPLEMENTS REFORM AND CONSOLIDATION

Shenyang RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Mar 84 p 4

/Article by Huang Mingsong /7806 2494 2646/: "Diligently Implement the Guiding Principle of Simultaneous Rectification and Correction of Errors; the Party Committee of the Shenyang Military Region Receives Criticism and Help From the Masses; More Than 30 Problems Are Investigated and Disposed of in 2 Months"

/Text/ While conducting Party consolidation, the Party Committee of the Shenyang Military Region simultaneously rectified and corrected errors, and in 2 months time it investigated and disposed of over 30 problems which had elicited comparatively large reactions from the masses. Because of their sincerity, the committee gained the constructive criticism of a vast number of Party members.

In order to enable the vast number of Party members to speak their innermost thoughts and thereby earnestly help the Party committee do a good job of party consolidation, the Party Committee of the Shenyang Military Region--via various channels--listened to the opinions of the masses with an open mind. It earnestly and sincerely accepted everyone's criticism, and with great effort, created a democratic atmosphere in which the people could speak. Twice they mobilized Party-member cadres of organs at department level and above to give their opinions to the Party committee and to the Party standing committee. They also convened 9 forums and listened to the criticism of over 70 veteran cadres who have retreated to the second and third lines. After the special topics study was over, leading comrades of the Party committee took half a month's time to go separately to members and organization cadres of each army, and leading group in order to have a heart-to-heart talk with them, and to seek out their opinions. Some Party committee members and members of Party standing committees also looked for problems in themselves by asking for help from those who worked right along side them. Leading members of the Party committee took the initiative in talking to those comrades who were worried, and who didn't dare carry out criticism, and encouraged these persons to drop the burden in their minds and bravely make suggestions to the leaders, and they also encouraged them to have the courage to struggle against unhealthy tendencies.

The Party Committee of the Shenyang Military Region took seriously each opinion and suggestion made by the masses. Correct suggestions were accepted with enthusiasm, and things that could be immediately corrected were corrected with determination. Not long after Party consolidation began, some organization

comrades had no confidence in the Party committee's ability to rectify and correct errors simultaneously. The Party committee conscientiously studied this reaction and decided to set up a team responsible for implementing simultaneous rectification and correction of errors. Whenever a problem which needed solving was discovered, this team would, in a timely manner, effect implementation of a solution. When a leading comrade in the headquarters had meddled with the job transfer of his own children, the Party committee, after receiving a letter of criticism, immediately instructed the departments concerned to investigate and verify the criticism. The committee also called a Party committee meeting to investigate the fact that this leading cadre did not set strict demands upon himself, and the existing problem that the cadre yielded to considerations of sentimentality. This leading cadre made a self-criticism and indicated that he would send his children back to their original unit. As for the bureaucratic tendencies of leading cadres and the problems with leading cadres transferring their own children, occupying many living quarters, using their own authority of office to get things from their units, and using public funds to entertain and to send gifts, the Party Committee of the Military Region has made timely corrections, stressed and formulated concrete regulations, and has achieved preliminary results.

In the recent period of time, many party-member cadres in the Shenyang Military Region have lined up to register to meet the leading cadres, and to give them their opinions. Some Party members even went to the leading cadres homes to say what was in their hearts. These Party members talked about problems with their work and about their opinions of leading individuals. Some members spoke of things that had lain buried in their hearts for many years.

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CSO: 4005/501

CHINA STRENGTHENS IMPORT-EXPORT COMMODITY INSPECTION

Hong Kong JINGJI DAOBAO [Economic Reporter] in Chinese No 9, 5 Mar 84
pp 18,19

[Article by Xiao Hai [5618 3189]: "China Strengthens Its Import-export Commodity Inspection; Interview with Zhu Zhenyuan [4281 7201 0955], Deputy Director, State Import-export Commodity Inspection Bureau"]

[Excerpts] On January 28, China's government promulgated "The People's Republic of China's Import-export Commodity Inspection Regulations." American, Peruvian, Argentine and other countries' consular officials residing in China telephoned the State Import-export Commodity Inspection Bureau requesting an English version of the "Regulations" just promulgated. One can see the degree of concern over bilateral trade with regard to these "Regulations" by these countries. This reporter then paid a visit to the Chinese State Import-export Commodity Bureau's deputy director, Zhu Zhenyuan.

The deputy director said that China is striving to quadruple the volume of its import-export trade in order to reach U.S. \$160 billion by the end of this century. To reach this goal requires an increase in the quality of commodities and in the use of these high-quality commodities to earn a large quantity of foreign exchange. In order to assure the quality of export commodities and get the "seal of approval of international markets, we have to strengthen the supervisory control of commodity inspection and adopt several new measures.

Deputy Director Zhu said that the Chinese State Commodity Inspection Bureau has steadily developed since taking over the Old Commodity Inspection Bureau in 1949. Before 1949, China's foreign trade was controlled by foreigners. The old Commodity Inspection Bureau only played an intermediary role; matters pertaining to commodity inspection were all carried out by foreigners. In 1951, the Chinese government banned all notary publics and absorbed many specialists of notary offices into the State Commodity Inspection Office, implemented the inspection of import and export commodities and managed notarization and appraisal procedures.

At present the State Commodity Inspection Bureau is already established in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and has created a nationwide inspection program. Personnel have also increased, from 1,000 in the

1950's to 7,000; nearly 3,000 of these specialists have at least an engineering qualification. Commodity inspection instruments and equipment also are continually updated. There already is a quantity of advanced inspection instruments.

Since 1978, the State Commodity Inspection Bureau has successively established professional relations, implemented technical exchanges and began to do inspection work entrusted by several hundred inspection organs and notary offices in Japan, the United States, West Germany, France, England, Norway, Denmark and other countries. This is not only convenient for clients in foreign countries but also expands the influence of China's commodity inspection on the international scene and establishes its prestige.

Deputy Director Zhu said in the end, "Throughout the world many countries have formulated commodity inspection laws and handle commodity inspection, damage claims and a whole series of things accordingly. Although the 'Import-export Commodity Inspection Regulations' promulgated by China is only an administrative regulation, we have to obey and execute it seriously, and quickly formulate a commodity inspection law that is suited to China in order to develop the work of commodity inspection even more effectively.

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CSO: 4006/477

EDUCATION, SPORT ITEMS POTENTIALLY BIG AT SHANGHAI-SPONSORED SHOW

Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 14 Feb 84 p 9

[Article: "On Way to Southeast Asia, 60 Percent of Shanghai's Educational Products Sold Abroad Pass Through Hong Kong; Potential for Sales in Hong Kong Market Itself Still Great; Present Trade Show Lively, Concludes Tomorrow"]

[Text] Shanghai's export figure for educational and sporting goods reached U.S. \$100 million last year, and of this amount about 60 percent passed through Hong Kong to Southeast Asia.

The deputy manager of the Shanghai Municipal Educational and Sporting Goods Company subsidiary, Sun Kezheng [1327 1870 2973], commented on the above to this reporter yesterday. He said Shanghai and Tianjin are the only ports in all of China that have set up educational and sporting goods import-export companies that export directly overseas. Shanghai's total exports of these goods account for a relatively large proportion of the nation's total exports and are greater than Tianjin's proportion by 100 percent. Therefore, one can say that Shanghai is one of the most important ports exporting educational and sporting goods in China.

He pointed out that Hong Kong's market for these products still has a great potential, as for example in office supplies. Hong Kong's commerce is flourishing and its activities are diverse, requiring a large amount of every type of office supplies. However, the inland products mentioned above do not enjoy a large share of the Hong Kong market and thus can continue to grow.

He said the quality of China's sporting goods at present has already reached a certain level, and some are even world renowned, as for example badminton racquets and table tennis balls. To increase sales markets, at present there is a need for even greater increases in product quality and variety, especially in the design of sporting goods for students.

When analyzing the local market for the above-mentioned products at present, he said goods used by students continue to be stable, and the manufacturers' boom will have no effect on the market. Nonetheless, accompanying the economic recovery, sales markets will steadily increase. It is estimated that the second half of 1984 will be better.

He said that there may be a change in prices; some products will increase in price although those that do will be few in number. Changes in the transit market will not be great. Demand for paper products, especially wrapping paper, will increase.

He said that China's products that are in relatively great demand here in Hong Kong are sanitary paper products and pencils. The former accounts for over 90 percent of the local market sales volume, while the latter accounts for approximately 60 percent.

He said the trade show cosponsored by the Shanghai Municipal Educational and Sporting Goods Import-export Company and the Hong Kong Yuan Company has been held once a year since 1982. The first took place in March 1982; the volume of business was approximately U.S. \$9 million. The second was in 1983 and the volume of business reached U.S. \$12 million. This show's business situation can only be revealed at the conclusion.

He indicated that the main products at this trade show are shoes, including rubber shoes, sports shoes, plastic shoes, and artificial leather shoes; sporting goods, including all types of balls and accessories; travel and leisure goods, including beach chairs and inflatable mattresses; and western musical instruments, including pianos. There are also paper and paper products and educational goods, including office supplies, student supplies and writing implements. The trade show is lively and will end on February 15. Every trader is welcome to negotiate business transactions.

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- END -